

**AN  
ANNOTATED ADDENDUM  
TO  
SOUTHWOOD & LESTON'S  
LAND AND WATER BUGS OF THE BRITISH ISLES**

by

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‘Your greatest asset is your enthusiasm.’

T. R. E. Southwood, professor.

‘Give him a field and he’s happy.’

H. C. Ryan, father.

## INTRODUCTION

Students of the land and water bugs (Hemiptera-Heteroptera) were once in the enviable position of having a comprehensive textbook, Southwood & Leston (1959), covering every species in the British Isles. However, since the publication of this work, many more species of Heteroptera have been recorded in these islands, some of which are now quite common. Consequently, this text is no longer adequate, by itself, as a guide for the serious student. For several decades, there has been much discussion amongst heteropterists about a replacement for this seminal work. Alas, this volume has yet to reach print, and there is clearly a need for an interim solution.

This paper is an annotated and updated version of Ryan (2012 & 2013) and provides accounts for all the British Isles species not mentioned in Southwood & Leston's text, based upon Ryan (2015b, 2016a, 2016b, 2017a, 2017b, 2018a & 2018b); together with a list of the modern names for each of Southwood & Leston's species, based upon Aukema & Rieger (1995-2006), Aukema *et al.* (2013) and Ryan (2014a) (see Appendix A). Updated identification keys are not included, but references are cited for each new species which give details of how these may be separated from existing species. Through this paper it is hoped that Southwood & Leston (1959) will continue to serve as a central text for the British Isles Heteroptera, until the much needed replacement is published.

## THE BRITISH ISLES LIST

This addendum has the same scope as that of Southwood & Leston (1959). It covers the geographical British Isles, which includes Eire and excludes the Channel Islands. The convention not to include species only associated with imported produce is followed. The current British Isles list of 611 species is given in Appendix A.

Southwood & Leston numbered each British Isles species sequentially from 1 to 509. Of these, six have since been deleted from the British Isles list (see Appendix B), three because they have been conflated with other species and three because they have been replaced by a pair of different species, the original named species not belonging to the British Isles fauna. There are many examples of Southwood & Leston species replaced by single other species, but these have, for simplicity, been regarded as name changes, rather than as pairs of deletions and additions. The 611 species currently in the British Isles list comprise the surviving 503 species of Southwood & Leston and 108 new species, 22 of which were mentioned by Southwood & Leston but were not numbered because they were regarded at that time as 'foreign' or 'doubtful'.

The 108 new species are numbered in this paper to indicate their approximate position within the Southwood & Leston taxonomic sequence. This number is that of the last species of the lowest taxon (usually a genus or subgenus) shared with the new species, suffixed with the letter 'A'. Further species inserted at that point take the suffixes 'B', 'C', etc. A modern treatment of Southwood & Leston's list would produce a very different numbering, due both to changes in taxonomy and to the modern practice of listing taxa in alphabetical order. It is for this reason that a more precise placement of the new species has not been attempted.

The 86 new species not mentioned by Southwood & Leston are given individual accounts below. The information given is not referenced back to the original publications, but full citations are provided in Ryan (2015b, 2016a, 2016b, 2017a, 2017b, 2018a & 2018b). However, references for identification are given at the end of each species account.

Some of the species names used by Southwood & Leston have since become ambiguous, the name now corresponding to more than one species. These ambiguities are described in Appendix B.

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## SPECIES ACCOUNTS

### 15A. *Tritomegas sexmaculatus* (Rambur) (Cydnidae)

This shieldbug was first identified in the British Isles from a photograph taken by J. Elmore at Tyland Barn, Maidstone, Kent in April 2011. Adults and nymphs have been found at the same site in August on black horehound. There have been several more reports of the bug in Kent and one from Middlesex, adults occurring in the months of June, August and September. Where stated, the bug was found on black horehound, with one record for white dead nettle.

The bug can be separated from the similar *Tritomegas bicolor* (Linnaeus) by the white streak along the anterior margin of the pronotum. This is long and uniformly tapered in the former, and short and not uniform in the latter. (See Bantock (2011) and Kirby (2015).)

### 28A. *Dyroderes umbraculatus* (Fabricius) (Pentatomidae)

This shieldbug was first found in the British Isles by R. K. & R. M. Merrifield working mixed hedgerow vegetation at Perivale Wood Local Nature Reserve, Middlesex on 29 June 2013. There has been one further reported site of the bug, Southampton Common, South Hampshire on 16 July & 7 September 2015.

The bug is distinctive and is unlikely to be confused with the other species of British shieldbug. (See Nau, Merrifield & Merrifield (2014) and Kirby (2015).)

### 28B. *Sciocoris homalonotus* Fieber (Pentatomidae)

This shieldbug was first taken in Britain on 7 June 2016 sweeping chalk grassland at Coney Banks, Chatham, West Kent by H. Kenward. The bug is easily separated from its congener *Sciocoris cursitans* (Fabricius) by the former having pedunculate eyes. (See Bantock & Kenward (2017).)

### 36A. *Carpocoris purpureipennis* (De Geer) (Pentatomidae)

### 36B. *Carpocoris mediterraneus* Tamanini (Pentatomidae)

Records for the *Carpocoris pudicus* (Poda) of Southwood & Leston (1959) have long been regarded as probably referring to either of the above two species. Two British Isles specimens of *C. purpureipennis* are known. One was found by M. Barclay in a collection, taken on 4 October 1995 by E. Baldwin at Winterbourne, Bristol (VC34) on nettle. The other was taken on a beach hut by A. R. Collins on 15 October 2005, Portland Bill, Dorset. A specimen of *C. mediterraneus* was found in the British collection of the Natural History Museum, labelled as being from Devon, without date. No authenticated British Isles specimens of *C. pudicus* have yet been found.

The genus is separated from other shieldbug genera in Southwood & Leston (1959). For more information see Barclay & Nau (2001), Collins & Nau (2006) and Kirby (2015).

### 39B. *Rhaphigaster nebulosa* (Poda) (Pentatomidae)

This shieldbug was first found in the British Isles at Rainham Marshes, Essex in September 2010, reported by T. M. Bantock, D. Notton and M. V. L. Barclay. It has since been recorded from several sites in London (Surrey, Kent & Middlesex), adults occurring in the months of July, September and October. Nymphs have been recorded in July, August and September. The only reported host plant is Common Lilac.

The bug can be distinguished from other shieldbugs by the mottled black markings on the wing membrane. (See Bantock, Notton & Barclay (2011) and Kirby (2015).)

### 40A. *Eurydema ornata* (Linnaeus) (Pentatomidae)

This shieldbug was first found in the British Isles on 25 April 2004 by A. R. Collins on the cliff tops around Gordon's Steps, Boscombe, Hampshire, on Sea Radish, *Raphanus raphanistrum*. It has since been recorded from the counties of Dorset, Surrey, Sussex and Monmouthshire, adults occurring in the months of May, June, August and October. It has been found on the additional plants wallflower, *Cheiranthus allionii*, and *Salix*. It has also been taken in a MV light trap.

The bug can be distinguished from the red form of *Eurydema oleracea* (Linnaeus) by the former being red with black markings, and the latter being black with red markings. (See Slade, Collins & Nau (2005) and Kirby (2015).)

41A. *Mecidea lindbergi* Wagner (Pentatomidae)

This shieldbug was first found in the British Isles by P. Harris in a moth trap at Weymouth, Dorset on 17 December 2015. Later that month, the bug was taken at light a number of times in South Hampshire, South Devon and Dorset. Its narrow, elongate shape is unlike that of any other British shieldbug. (See Bantock (2016).)

50A. *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann (Coreidae)

This squashbug was first found in the British Isles by B. Ford at Weymouth College, Dorset in January 2007. Since then, there have been many records at light traps along the south coast of England, together with a number of inland records, extending as far west as the counties of Cornwall, Wexford and Down, and as far north as Scotland. Almost all records are for adults taken at light or found in buildings, in the months of August, September, October and November. There is also a record for an adult in a Gloucestershire garden in June, a record of a nymph on a house in the Isle of Wight in October; and a record of an adult beaten from Norway Spruce in October in Berkshire and from larch in May in Oxfordshire. No breeding populations have yet been reported.

The bug is distinctive and is unlikely to be confused with any other British species. (See Malumphy *et al* (2008), Dusoulier *et al* (2008) and Kirby (2015).)

62B. *Brachycarenum tigrinus* (Schilling) (Rhopalidae)

This bug was first found in the British Isles by R. A. Jones sweeping and suction sampling at Battersea Park, Surrey on 28 July 2003. It has since been recorded from the counties of Kent, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Oxfordshire, adults occurring in the months of June, July, August and September. Where stated, the records are for sweeping, with Dittander, *Lepidium latifolium*, given as one source, except for one record beating Lawson Cypress.

The bug is distinct from other British rhopalids in being straw yellow with black spots, and having only a partially divided metapleuron and a short head. (See Jones (2004) and Kirby (2015).)

75A. *Nysius ericae* (Schilling) (Lygaeidae)

In the same year as the publication of Southwood & Leston (1959), G. E. Woodroffe reported that specimens standing as *Nysius thymi* (Wolff) in British collections comprised two distinct species: the true *N. thymi* and *Nysius ericae* (Schilling). The latter had not previously been recorded from the British Isles, but was found to be the commoner form of the two, and all previous records for *N. thymi* therefore became doubtful.

The species is associated with sparsely vegetated ground, such as coastal cliff-tops, dunes and wasteland, where it may be found on the ground or by sweeping members of the Asteraceae. It has been recorded from many counties in England, Wales and Scotland. Adults have been found in July, August and September.

The two species differ in that *N. thymi* is larger and more reddish, whereas *N. ericae* is smaller and darker. They can be separated by reference to the male genitalia. The females can be separated by the nature of the pubescence on the veins of the hemelytra, being longer and more erect in *N. ericae*. (See Woodroffe (1959b), Dolling (2003) and Kirby (2015).)

75B. *Nysius graminicola* (Kolenati) (Lygaeidae)

On 5 May 1977, A. A. Allen made the first record of this seedbug in the British Isles, under heather at Studland, Dorset. However, it was another 24 years before the species was found again in these islands, in Hampshire.

Subsequently, it has been recorded from the additional counties of Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Kent, Essex and Sussex, adults being found in the months of August, September and October. The animal is often swept from sparsely vegetated sites, such as waste ground, and at the coast.

The insect is separated from its congeners by having a dark basal ring on the second antennal segment. *Nysius senecionis* (Schilling) also has this feature, and the separation from this insect is discussed below. (See Allen (1984), Dolling (2003) and Kirby (2015).)

75C. *Nysius senecionis* (Schilling) (Lygaeidae)

This seedbug was first found in Britain by P. Hodge on 20 September 2006, sweeping a clearing in Holman Wood, near Brede, East Sussex.

The insect has been recorded many times since, its known range extending west to Dorset and Shropshire, and north to Yorkshire. It is typically taken sweeping composites, such as ragwort and fleabane, in the months of June, July, August and September.

The insect is separated from its congeners by having a dark basal ring on the second antennal segment. *Nysius graminicola* (Kolenati) also has this feature and *N. senecionis* can be separated from this insect by the length of the first segment of the hind tarsus and by the extent of the matt field of the metapleuron. In *N. senecionis*, the first segment is shorter than the next two together, including the claws (longer in the latter), and the matt field is larger. There have been no reports of confusion between these two species, so there is no basis for doubting the identity of earlier records of the latter. (See Hodge & Porter (1997), Dolling (2003) and Kirby (2015).)

75D. *Nysius cymoides* (Spinola) (Lygaeidae)

This seedbug was first found in the British Isles by W. R. Dolling at Beacon Lagoons Nature Reserve on the Yorkshire coast in 2003. There has since been a record for Antrim.

The bug can be separated from its congeners by the shape of the male genital capsule. (See Dolling (2003) and Kirby (2015).)

75E. *Nysius huttoni* F.B. White (Lygaeidae)

This seedbug was first found in the British Isles by N. Cuming on 17 September 2007 at a sparsely vegetated sandy area in North Warren RSPB Reserve on the Suffolk coast. It has since been recorded from a number of English counties, from Kent in the south-east to Shropshire in the west and Yorkshire in the north, adults occurring in the months of May, June, July, August and September. Nymphs have been recorded in May. Where the habitat is stated, the bug has been taken chiefly from sparsely vegetated ground, on sand or gravel, on the coast, in a quarry or sandpit and on brownfield land.

The bug can be separated from its congeners by the presence of conspicuous long, curved pale hairs on the wings, and by its small size. (See Aukema (2005), Cuming (2008) and Kirby (2015).)

76A. *Orsillus depressus* (Mulsant & Rey) (Lygaeidae)

This seed bug was first found in the British Isles on 27 September 1987 by R. D. Hawkins in Woking, Surrey on Lawson's Cypress growing in a garden.

The insect has since been reported from many more counties across southern England, extending west to Dorset and Shropshire and north to Lincolnshire. Adults have been taken in every month from April to October, except July. Most records are from Lawson's Cypress in urban areas.

The insect is very distinctive and cannot be confused with any other British species. It is the only member of the Lygaeidae associated with Lawson's Cypress. (See Hawkins (1989) and Kirby (2015).)

93A. *Megalonotus sabulicola* (Thomson) (Lygaeidae)

This animal was once regarded as a subspecies of *Megalonotus chiragra* (Fabricius). Its elevation to specific rank was reported in the British literature in 1963 by T. R. E. Southwood, in agreement with continental authorities. Since both species are widely distributed in the British Isles, previous records for *M. chiragra* are of doubtful identity, unless the particular subspecies is stated.

*M. sabulicola* occurs in sandy localities, and its scattered county distribution, from Kent in the south-east to Cornwall in the west and Yorkshire in the north suggests that it is likely to occur in many counties from which it has yet to be recorded. Published records are for May, July and August.

The species differs from *M. chiragra* in that the red and brown portions of the appendages of the latter are coloured yellow. *M. sabulicola* is smaller and there are differences in the male claspers. The separation can be difficult, given the variation between individuals. (See Southwood (1963) and Kirby (2015).)

93B. *Megalonotus emarginatus* (Rey) (Lygaeidae)

This ground bug was first reported from the British Isles in 1992 by B. Aukema and B. S. Nau, specimens of the species having been found in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) standing over the genus *Megalonotus* Fieber, some of which dated from the 19th Century. The specimen labels indicated collection in the counties of Berkshire, Dorset, Essex and Kent, in the months of March, May, June, August and September.

Since then there have been further records, in the field and from specimens in collections, across England to Cornwall in the west and Yorkshire in the north, adding the month of July to the species' seasonal distribution. The insect has been taken on the ground, in some cases from litter.

The species is distinguished from *Megalonotus chiragra* (Fabricius) and *Megalonotus sabulicola* (Thomson) by the shape of the pronotum. In *M. emarginatus*, the hind corners protrude posteriorly, so that the hind margin is not a regular curve, as it is in the other two species. The species has clearly been confused with *M. chiragra* and old records for the latter should be discounted unless traced to a specimen. (See Aukema & Nau (1992) and Kirby (2015).)

93C. *Sphragisticus nebulosus* (Fallén) (Lygaeidae)

This seedbug was first found in the British Isles by C. Plant in pitfall plants set amongst arable weeds at RSPB Lakenheath Fen, Suffolk in 1997. It has since been recorded from several sites nearby in weedy areas of arable fields, in Norfolk and Suffolk, adults occurring in the months of April, July, August and September. Nymphs have been recorded in the months of July and August.

The bug is easily separated from similar lygaeids by the presence of 5-7 long, erect, black hairs arising from dark spots on the yellow, explanate, lateral margins of the pronotum. (See Judd (2010) and Kirby (2015).)

94A. *Rhyparochromus vulgaris* (Schilling) (Lygaeidae)

This groundbug was first found in the British Isles by N. Harvey at Rainham Marshes, Essex, reported by B. Nau in 2010. It has since been recorded at several sites in Middlesex and has been added to the lists for Surrey, Suffolk and Kent, adults occurring in the months of July, August and September. The insect has been found under a log and under willow bark.

The bug is very similar to *Rhyparochromus pini* (Linnaeus), but the lateral edges of the pronotum are narrowly pale along their entire length in this species, and not in *R. vulgaris*. Also, the membrane of *R. vulgaris* has a clear apical mark. (See Nau (2010) and Kirby (2015).)

100A. *Pterotmetus staphyliniformis* (Schilling) (Lygaeidae)

This bug was first found in the British Isles by G. E. Woodroffe in May 1962 on the Cornish coast between Sennen Cove and Cape Cornwall. The animal was taken running on bare, stony ground above the cliff edge. Multiple colonies were found over several miles.

There have been many subsequent records of the *P. staphyliniformis* from this short stretch of cliff tops, in areas of sparse vegetation, from each month between April and September. It is not known from anywhere else in the British Isles.

The insect resembles a giant *Macrodema microptera* (Curtis) (Lygaeidae) (4.5-5.0 mm long, compared with less than 4.0 mm for *M. microptera*). It is more elongate (nearly four times as long as broad, compared with three times for *M. microptera*) and has longer legs and antennae. The anterior femora of *P. staphyliniformis* have several small black spines beneath (only bristle-like hairs in *M. microptera*). Obviously, given the distinctive appearance and extremely localised distribution of *P. staphyliniformis*, there is no reason to doubt previous records of *M. microptera*. (See Woodroffe (1962a) and Kirby (2015).)

100B. *Emblethis denticollis* Horváth (Lygaeidae)

This groundbug was first found in the British Isles by N. A. Straw, sweeping along a ride in Alice Holt Forest, Hampshire on 15 October 1991.

Further records were made in dry situations, on sand or chalk, in June, July, August and September, adding the counties of Kent, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex and Sussex to its known distribution. Nymphs have been found in August and September. The last published record was in 1997.

The insect is distinguished from its congener, the rare *Emblethis griseus* (Wolff), by its short first segment of the hind tarsus. There have been no reports of confusion between these two species, so there is no basis for doubting the identity of old records of the latter. (See Judd & Straw (1998) and Kirby (2015).)

126A. *Eremocoris abietis* (Linnaeus) (Lygaeidae)

This species was first identified in the British Isles by G. E. Woodroffe in 1962, amongst specimens standing as *Eremocoris fenestratus* (Herrich-Schaeffer) in collections. All were from Scotland, apart from two taken in Kent. The specimens of genuine *E. fenestratus* came from Buckinghamshire and Surrey, and old records for this species should be confirmed by tracing to an authenticated specimen.

The Kent *E. abietis* have been found in heaps of hedge trimmings, in moss and under heather (Ericaceae), in the spring and autumn. The Scottish bugs have been reported from under common juniper, *Juniperus communis* L. (Cupressaceae), bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng. (Ericaceae), and crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum* L. (Ericaceae), and in *Rhacomitrium* moss, with both adults and nymphs occurring in July.

*E. abietis* and *E. fenestratus* may be distinguished by the nature of the hairs on the hind tibia. In addition to short, semidecumbent hairs, present in both species, *E. fenestratus* also has long erect hairs, about equal to the tibial width. (See Woodroffe (1962b) and Kirby (2015).)

130C. *Macroplox preyssleri* (Fieber) (Lygaeidae)

This species was first reported from the Britain Isles in June 1968 by W. R. Dolling during a visit to Brean Down, Somerset, a locality where the rare plant White Rock-rose, *Helianthemum apenninum* (L.) Mill. (Cistaceae), is abundant. The insect was found at the roots of thyme and by sweeping low herbage. Later, it was found that M. G. Morris had also taken the animal at Dolebury Warran in the Mendips, Somerset, earlier that year on 25 May. On this occasion, the method of capture was vacuum sampling a steep, south-facing limestone hillside with abundant Common Rock-rose, *Helianthemum nummularium* (L.) Mill.

The insect has subsequently been taken at several sites on the limestone of the Gloucestershire Cotswolds and the Gower Peninsula, Glamorgan; on steep slopes by sweeping, sieving moss and ground litter or searching under rock-rose. This plant is believed to be the host, and captures of adults have occurred in April, May, June and September.

The only other British Isles members of the subfamily Oxycareninae are two species of *Metopoplox* Fieber. These insects are of a similar size, but *M. preyssleri* is broadened posteriorly and appears pear-shaped, whereas *Metopoplox* is more elongate and parallel-sided. Given the differences in anatomy and habitat, it is unlikely that the genera have been confused by recorders. (See Dolling (1970) and Kirby (2015).)

130D. *Lygaeus simulans* Deckert (Lygaeidae)

This species was first reported as British by S. Judd, based upon a specimen standing over the name *Lygaeus equestris* (Linnaeus), collected in June 1864 from Devizes, Wiltshire. The latter species was shown by Deckert to comprise two separate species, the former being new to science. The two bugs are rare vagrants to the British Isles. All prior records for *Lygaeus* Fabricius should be discounted, unless traced to an authenticated specimen. (See Judd (1996) and Kirby (2015).)

130E. *Arocatus longiceps* Stål (Lygaeidae)

This seedbug was first found in the British Isles in November 2006 at the Royal College of Physicians, Regents Park, London, Middlesex, reported by M. V. L. Barclay. It has since been recorded from the counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire and Bedfordshire, adults and nymphs occurring in every month from March to October. Adults have also been found in November and December. The bug has been found in and on buildings; by beating, sweeping and searching leaf litter in the vicinity of plane trees; under the bark of plane trees; and by beating alder.

The red and black markings of the bug make it distinct among the British Isles lygaeids. (See Nau & Straw (2007), Barclay (2009) and Kirby (2015).)



130F. *Metopoplax fuscinervis* Stål (Lygaeidae)

This groundbug was first reported in the British Isles by P. Harvey among specimens of the closely related *Metopoplax ditomoides* (A. Costa) taken from West Thurrock Marshes, Essex in 2005. Earlier records have since been reported from Hampshire and Surrey.

The bug is distinct from its British congener in having the thorax bicoloured, black or very dark brown at the front and cream to pale brown at the rear, instead of uniform black. However, intermediate forms exist. (See Harvey (2008) and Kirby (2015).)

130G. *Spilostethus pandurus* (Scopoli) (Lygaeidae)

This groundbug was first reported from the British Isles based upon a single specimen found on the flower head of *Senecio jacobaea* at a brownfield site in Ashford, East Kent by J. Kaunang on 30 July 2015. The bug is distinctive and unlikely to be confused with any other British Isles species. (See Kaunang (2016).)

130H. *Oxycarenus modestus* (Fallén) (Lygaeidae)

This seedbug was first taken in Britain beating alders in Hyde Park, London, Middlesex on 29 June 2017 by J. Denton. Nymphs and an adult were reported in the following month. The trees supporting the bug were reported as heavily fruiting and growing remote from water in open, sunny positions. The bulbous, apically expanded clypeus distinguishes this bug as belonging to the subfamily Oxycareninae, among the other British Isles members of which it is distinct in host plant association, shape and colouring. (See Denton (2018).)

156A. *Stephanitis takeyai* Drake & Maa (Tingidae)

This lacebug was first found in the British Isles on *Pieris japonica*, Savill Garden, Surrey (near Windsor, Berkshire) in January 1998, reported by the Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate (DEFRA). It has since been recorded from the counties of Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Essex, Glamorgan and Yorkshire, adults occurring in the months of June, July, August, September, October and December. Where stated, the bug was found on *Pieris* or rhododendron in public and private gardens, but it has also been recorded away from these plants, beating Box, sweeping low vegetation and on a shoe in a school playground.

The bug will key to *Stephanitis rhododendri* Horváth in Southwood & Leston's text, but the black markings of the former make the two species easily distinguishable. (See Halstead & Malumphy (2003) and Kirby (2015).)

168A. *Corythucha ciliata* (Say) (Tingidae)

This lacebug was first found in the British Isles at a commercial nursery in Bedfordshire in 2006, reported by the Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate (DEFRA), where it was found to have spread to plane trees outside the site. Nymphs were found in September and both nymphs and adults in October. There have been no further reports of this bug.

The bug is distinctive and cannot be confused with any other British lacebug. (See Malumphy, Reid & Eyre (2007) and Kirby (2015).)

172A. *Oncocephalus pilicornis* Reuter (Reduviidae)

There is only one record of this species in the British Isles, taken by J. W. Meiklejohn on 25 July 1990 near Pershore, Worcestershire. For identification see Whitehead (2006) and Kirby (2015).

174A. *Coranus woodroffe* P.V. Putshkov (Reduviidae)

This assassin bug arose as a new species when it was separated from *Coranus subapterus* (De Geer) over thirty years ago, but this was not advertised in the British entomological literature until 2012 by R. P. Ryan. Consequently, old records for the latter species are only valid if they can be authenticated by tracing to a specimen. *Coranus woodroffe* has been recorded from the counties of Surrey, Lincolnshire, Hampshire, Glamorgan, Anglesey, Cumberland, Norfolk and Suffolk, adults occurring in the months of July, August and September. Where stated, the bug has been found in road verges and sweeping ericaceous heath.

The bug is larger and its brachypterous forewings shorter than *C. subapterus*. (See Woodroffe (1959a) and Kirby (2015).)

174B. *Coranus aethiops* Jakovlev (Reduviidae)

This assassin bug was first found in the British Isles, beneath heather on Thorne Moor, Yorkshire on 20 September 1979, reported by S. Foster in 2013. The insect had been misidentified at the time as a melanic form of *Coranus subapterus* (De Geer). There is another record for the county on Hatfield Moor in 1990, where the bug was taken in water traps set in peat among heather.

The bug can be distinguished from its British congeners by its black abdominal venter, and by the spoon-shaped black parameres. (See Foster (2013) and Kirby (2015).)

180A. *Nabis capsiformis* Germar (Nabidae)

This damsel bug was first found in the British Isles in a moth trap by D. Appleton at Porthgwarra, Cornwall on 21 November 2014. The bug is unusual for the genus in having forewings that extend well beyond the end of the abdomen. (See Bantock (2015).)

188A. *Temnostethus tibialis* Reuter (Anthocoridae)

The first British Isles record for this species was reported by G. E. Woodroffe, from a single specimen found on the trunk of a fallen oak, *Quercus* sp. (Fagaceae), at Silwood Park, Sunninghill, Berkshire on 3 July 1964. A second specimen was taken by Woodroffe, beating oak in Pamber Forest, Hampshire on 25 June 1970. A third record was provided by A. A. Allen, taking a singleton from a sap run on the trunk of an oak at Oxleas Wood, Shooters Hill, Kent on 9 July 1986. No other field reports of this species have been published in the national entomological literature, although a specimen has been found in a museum collection, taken on 4 October 1929 from Celbridge, Kildare, Ireland.

The bug has a superficial similarity to *Temnostethus gracilis* Horváth, but can easily be separated from this species by examination of the rostrum. This reaches the hind coxae in the former and the mid-coxae in the latter. Although *T. pusillus* and *T. gracilis* have been confused in Britain in the past, it is very unlikely that there has been subsequent confusion with *T. tibialis*, that would cast doubt on records of the first two species, given the latter's distinct anatomy and rarity. (See Woodroffe (1971a) and Kirby (2015).)

198B. *Anthocoris ampicollis* Horváth (Anthocoridae)

R. Crossley was the first to find this flower bug in the British Isles, on 25 August 1979 on ash at Lowna, near Kirbymoorside, North Yorkshire. Further specimens were taken on ash at nearby locations in June and August 1980; and a specimen was found in a collection taken on ash in the same area in July 1978.

Since then, only five more records have been published, adding the counties of Surrey (September 1995 on oak), Northamptonshire (2007), Oxfordshire (July 2009 on larch and September 2009) and Suffolk (August 2014 on ash) to its known distribution.

The insect keys out to *Anthocoris confusus* Reuter in Southwood & Leston (1959), but it is larger and darker than this species. It can be distinguished from all other British *Anthocoris* Fallén by the shape of the pronotum, being less constricted towards the front, so that lines continuing the margins forwards cross in front of the head. The anterior angles of the pronotum are rounded and explanate. Given the rarity of records, from both fieldwork and the re-examination of collections, it is unlikely that there has been significant confusion in previous records for other species of *Anthocoris*. (See Crossley (1982) and Kirby (2015).)

198C. *Anthocoris minki* Dohrn (Anthocoridae)

This species is confused with *Anthocoris simulans* Reuter in Southwood & Leston (1959), and the description given under the former name applies to the latter species. The genuine *A. minki* was first reported in the British Isles by L. Jessop, having been discovered in leaf-petiole galls collected in August 1980 by V. F. Eastrop from Lombardy Poplar growing along the towpath at Kew, London (Surrey). The bug lives within the galls, feeding upon the aphids that form them.

The animal has since been recorded from the additional counties of Kent, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Yorkshire in July, August and September. Nymphs have been reported in August and September.

The bug is similar to the ash-dwelling *A. simulans*, but identification can be confirmed by examination of the male genitalia. All records for *A. minki* prior to Jessop's report should be regarded as referring to *A. simulans*. There is no evidence of confusion between the two species subsequently, and there have been no reports of old records for genuine *A. minki* from specimens in collections. (See Jessop (1983) and Kirby (2015).)

203A. *Orius laticollis* (Reuter) (Anthocoridae)

In 1971 it was reported that during a visit to the British Museum (Natural History), Dr. Jean Péricart discovered that specimens standing in collections as *Orius minutus* (Linnaeus) were in fact *Orius vicinus* (Ribaut). G. E. Woodroffe subsequently found the same situation in his own collection, except there was an additional species present, *Orius laticollis* (Reuter). *O. vicinus* is mentioned in Southwood & Leston (1959), albeit as a foreign introduced species, but *O. laticollis* had not previously been recorded from the British Isles. Woodroffe's specimens of *O. laticollis* had been taken from Dungeness, Kent on 29 September 1958. Two more specimens were found in material from the late A. M. Masee, taken from Aylesford, Kent on 21 October 1956.

Subsequent recording has added a number of counties to the distribution, which now extends as far west as Clare and as far north as Yorkshire and Armagh. The insect has also been recorded from Ireland. It has been found on a variety of tree species, specifically poplar, *Populus* spp. (Salicaceae), willow, *Salix* spp. (Salicaceae), ash, *Fraxinus* spp. (Oleaceae), and rowan, *Sorbus aucuparia* L. (Rosaceae); and adults have been taken in every month from May to October.

Given that *O. minutus* has been replaced in the British list by two different species, both of which have a widespread distribution, all records for *O. minutus* must be disregarded, unless supported by a specimen that can be identified. The separation of these two species is by examination of the male genitalia. In *O. vicinus* the spiraparamere has a broad conus and a short flagellum, whereas *O. laticollis* has a narrow conus and long flagellum. (See Woodroffe (1971b) and Kirby (2015).)

203B. *Orius horvathi* (Reuter) (Anthocoridae)

This flower bug was first found in the British Isles by P. Kirby beating Austrian Pine, *Pinus nigra*, at Westwood, Peterborough, VC32 on 10 July 2014. Males can be identified by examination of the spiraparamere. (See Bantock (2015) and Kirby (2015).)

213A. *Buchananiella continua* (F.B. White) (Anthocoridae), The Royal Refuse Bug

This species was first found in the British Isles in Malaise traps operated by C. W. Plant in Buckingham Palace Garden, Middlesex in the late summer of 1995.

The animal is found amongst dead plant material, such as on compost heaps and the die-back portions of trees and shrubs, where it preys upon other invertebrates. It is now recorded from many counties in England and Wales, its range extending to Cornwall in the west and Yorkshire in the north. Adults have been taken in March, June, August, September, October and November.

The animal resembles *Cardiastethus fasciventris* (Garbiglietti) but the two species can be separated under the microscope by comparing the grooves on the pronotum. Although specimens of the former have been found in collections standing over the latter name, these are recent and there is therefore no reason to doubt the identity of old records of the latter species. (See Kirby (1999) and Kirby (2015).)

219A. *Loricula ruficeps* (Reuter) (Microphysidae)

The recording of this species in the British Isles has never been published, but I understand that it was discovered by P. Kirby in 1999 at Whiddon Park, near Chagford, South Devon (VC3). For identification see Eversham (1985) and Kirby (2015).

231A. *Deraeocoris flavilinea* (A. Costa) (Miridae)

This plant bug was first taken in Britain by D. J. P. Miller by beating elder, *Sambucus nigra*, at the Middlesex Filterbeds Nature Reserve, Lea Valley, London (Essex) on 13 July 1996.

Subsequent records have been from various species of tree and shrub, in many counties, to Devon and Glamorgan in the west and Lanarkshire in the north, in June and July. Nymphs have been taken in May and June.

The animal might be confused with *Deraeocoris ruber* (Linnaeus) or *Deraeocoris olivaceus* (Fabricius). It is similar in size to *D. ruber*, but has dark and pale rings on the tibiae. *D. olivaceus* also has ringed tibiae, but is larger and the margin of the stink gland is dark, whereas this is pale in *D. flavilinea*. (See Miller (2001) and Nau (2012).)

237A. *Conostethus venustus* (Fieber) (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by J. Flanagan sweeping a flower-rich area of Centenary Riverside Nature Park, Rotherham, Yorkshire on 31 May 2010. It has since been recorded from the counties of Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Durham and Derbyshire, adults occurring in the months of June, July, August, September, October and November. Nymphs have been recorded in July. Where stated, the associated plants were scentless mayweed, pineappleweed, scented mayweed, sea mayweed, chamomile or stinking chamomile; growing on a brownfield site, along a farm track, in an arable field margin, in a post-industrial area or on the coast. The bugs were found either on or under the plants.

The bug can be distinguished from its British congeners by its smaller size and short, fine tibial spines. (See Flanagan (2011) and Nau (2012).)

246A. *Macrotylus horvathi* (Reuter) (Miridae)

The first reported British Isles record for this plant bug was by P. J. Hodge on black horehound, *Ballota nigra*, growing among long grass at Queenborough, Kent on 22 July 2005. It has since been recorded in the counties of Essex, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire, adults occurring in the months of July, August and September. Where stated, the bugs were taken from black horehound.

The bug is very similar to *Macrotylus solitarius* (Meyer-Dür), but has a different host plant, has the apex of femur densely covered with fine dark spots, and has the black mark beyond the apex of the membrane cells in the form of a small, circular disc. (See Nau (2006), Bantock (2009) and Nau (2012).)

256A. *Psallus montanus* Josifov (Miridae)

This plant bug was formerly a subspecies of *Psallus betuleti* (Fallén), and was reported in the British literature as being raised to specific rank by B. S. Nau in 2007. He reported that both species were present in his county of Bedfordshire, but that records for the new species predominated. It has since been recorded from the counties of Yorkshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Shropshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, adults occurring in the months of May, June and July. Where stated, the bug has been found on birch, alder and at light. Nymphs have been found in May.

The bug can be separated from *P. betuleti* by examination of the male genitalia. All previous records for *P. betuleti* must be disregarded, unless traced to an authenticated specimen. (See Nau (2007) and Nau (2012).)

261A. *Psallus pseudoplatani* Reichling (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by R. D. Hawkins beating sycamore at Sunbury Park, Middlesex on 21 June 2001. It has since been recorded twice more, again on sycamore, at St Ives, Huntingdonshire in 2003 and at Rea Brook Valley, Shropshire in June 2014.

The bug can be separated from its congeners by examination of the male genitalia. (See Nau (2012).)

271A. *Psallus anaemicus* Seidenstücker (Miridae)

271B. *Psallus helenae* Josifov (Miridae)

These plant bugs were first found in the British Isles by P. Kirby beating Turkey Oak, *Quercus cerris*, at Thorpe Park, Peterborough, VC32 on 16 June 2014. Both species have since been found in Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Kent and Bedfordshire, and *P. anaemicus*, in Essex, Surrey and Berkshire, in the months of June and July. They can be identified by examination of the male paramere. (See Bantock (2015).)

271C. *Psallus lucanicus* Wagner (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by B. S. Nau beating Turkey Oak in Bedfordshire in June 2015. In the same month, and on the same plant, it was found in Oxfordshire. It has since been found in Kent. The bug can be identified by examination of the male paramere. (See Ryan (2016c).)

271D. *Psallus pardalis* Seidenstücker (Miridae)

This plant bug was first taken in the British Isles beating a Turkey Oak in Windsor, Berkshire on 16 June 2016 by M. G. Telfer. The bug can be separated from its oak-dwelling congeners by examination of the aedeagus. (See Telfer (2017).)

276A. *Atractotomus parvulus* Reuter (Miridae)

G. E. Woodroffe was the first to record this species in the British Isles, taking it beating pine, *Pinus* spp. (Pinaceae), on heathland near Thursley, Surrey on 11 July 1970. It was immediately apparent to him that this bug was distinct from the conifer inhabiting *Atractotomus magnicornis* (Fallén), due to its smaller and darker appearance, and the fact that the latter species had not been taken by him from pine.

*A. parvulus* has since been reported from a number of English counties, to Cornwall in the west and Lincolnshire in the north. It has also been found in the Scottish Highlands. The species has been taken from pine and at light, in the months of July and August.

No confusion has been reported among specimens standing as *A. magnicornis* in collections, and presumably *A. parvulus* is sufficiently distinct so as not to cast doubt upon earlier records for the former. The identity of specimens can be confirmed by examination of the aedeagus. The secondary gonopore is at the apex in *A. magnicornis*, and remote from the apex in *A. parvulus*. (See Woodroffe (1971c) and Nau (2012).)

277A. *Europiella artemisiae* (Becker) (Miridae)

277B. *Europiella decolor* (Uhler) (Miridae)

In 1999 W. R. Dolling reported that the name *Plagiognathus albipennis* (Fallén) was ambiguous, and had been applied to three separate species, which are now placed in the genus *Europiella* Reuter: *Europiella albipennis* (Fallén), *Europiella artemisiae* (Becker) and *Europiella decolor* (Uhler). Only the latter two species have been recorded in Britain.

*E. decolor* can be found on Sea Wormwood in coastal locations, and has been reported from Yorkshire, Sussex, Kent, Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, in July. *E. artemisiae* is more generally distributed on Mugwort, and there many records across England, from Yorkshire in the north to Hampshire in the south, and Shropshire in the west to Norfolk in the east; in June, July, August and September.

Although *E. artemisiae* and *E. decolor* are variable in their appearance, the former are generally larger and darker and the latter smaller and paler. For a definite separation, the male genitalia should be examined. Given the confusion, all previous records for *P. albipennis* must be disregarded, unless traced to an authenticated specimen. (See Dolling (1999) and Nau (2012).)

285A. *Monosynamma maritimum* (Wagner)

285B. *Monosynamma sabulicola* (Wagner) (Miridae)

These two species were added to the list for the British Isles in 1967 when G. E. Woodroffe reviewed the status of this complex genus in Britain, following the work of continental authorities. He found three species amongst British material, the above two new species, and the existing *Monosynamma bohemanni* (Fallén). *M. sabulicola* was found to be the more widely distributed, with *M. bohemanni* and *M. maritimum* recorded only from single counties, Surrey and Kent respectively.

The genus is associated with willows, in particular creeping willow, *Salix repens* L. (Salicaceae), on coastal dunes and in quarries, and adults have been found in the months June, July, August and November. *M. sabulicola* has now been recorded as far north as Cumberland, west to Devon and east to Kent; but no additional country records have been reported for *M. bohemanni* and *M. maritimum*.

Woodroffe experienced difficulty in finding objective criteria for separating the species, and had to rely upon two measurement ratios (width of pronotal base and head; and length of A3 and width of vertex) and the use of a scatter diagram. He stated that confident determinations of species can only

be made from a series of specimens. Subsequently, B. S. Nau has expressed doubt over this means of separation, and suggested that *M. sabulicola* and *M. bohemani* may not be distinct species. (See Woodroffe (1967a), Nau (2000) and Nau (2012).)

286A. *Campylomma annulicorne* (Signoret) (Miridae)

This species was first reported from the British Isles by B. S. Nau, having taken it from Osier, *Salix viminalis* L. (Salicaceae), at several sites in Bedfordshire in September 1978. Subsequently, it was reported that specimens had also been taken by A. A. Allen from Charlton, London (Kent) in July 1976 at light. Further records have added a number of counties to the distribution, extending to the Isle of Wight in the south and to Shropshire in the north and west.

The two British species of *Campylomma* Reuter can be distinguished by the length of the rostrum. In *Campylomma verbasici* (Meyer-Dür) it reaches the hind coxae, whereas in *C. annulicorne* it is shorter, reaching only the mid coxae. (See Nau (1978) and Nau (2012).)

290A. *Placochilus seladonicus* (Fallén) (Miridae)

B. S. Nau was the first to take this species in the British Isles, sweeping the animal from a filled sandpit, near Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire on 3 September 1977. Further specimens were taken in the following year from the same area, along a disused railway line and from an old chalk quarry.

The bug is associated with Field Scabious, *Knautia arvensis* (L.) Coult. (Dipsacaceae), where it grows in dry places. Further records have been reported for Berkshire, Hertfordshire (along a lane verge), Oxfordshire (along a Chilterns farm track), Buckinghamshire (at the perimeter of a disused airfield), Sussex (on coastal chalk downland and by a roadside), Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, adding the months of July and August to the adult seasonal distribution. The insect is usually taken from its host plant, but it has also come to light in a garden.

The insect is very distinctive and is unlikely to be confused with any other British species. (See Nau (1978) and Nau (2012).)

290B. *Tuponia mixticolor* (A. Costa) (Miridae)

This capsid bug was first found in the British Isles by B. S. Nau on 17 August 1979 on tamarisk at the beach car park, Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

Subsequently, it has been found in Middlesex and Oxfordshire, and all the southern coastal counties from Norfolk to Devon; adults occurring in each of the months from June to October. The bug is usually taken on its host plant, tamarisk, but it has also been taken at light.

This insect is distinctive in its small, mottled appearance and is unlikely to be confused with any other British bug, especially when found on its host plant. (See Nau (1980) and Nau (2012).)

290C. *Tuponia brevirostris* Reuter (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by M. V. L. Barclay beating tamarisk at Chelsea Harbour, Chelsea, Middlesex on 24 August 2001. It has since been recorded from the counties of Hampshire, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and Bedfordshire, adults occurring in the months of July, August, September and October. Nymphs have been recorded in August. Where stated the bug was taken from tamarisk.

The bug resembles a small orthotyline, but none of this subfamily are associated with tamarisk. (See Barclay & Nau (2003) and Nau (2012).)

299A. *Dicyphus escalerae* Lindberg (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by P. Kirby on ruderal vegetation growing from a mound of spoil at Battersea Power Station, London (Surrey) on 13 May 2008. It has since been recorded from the counties of Leicestershire, Devon, Caernarvonshire, Worcestershire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Gloucestershire, adults occurring in the months of July, August, September, October, November and December. Where stated, the bugs were found on snapdragon, *Antirrhinum*, in urban areas. Nymphs have been recorded in October. The brachypterous form of the bug has been recorded, in both the male and female.

The bug may be confused with the more recent addition *Dicyphus tamaninii* Wagner, but can be separated by examination of the male genitalia. (See Kirby, Bantock & Nau (2009) and Nau (2012).)

299B. *Dicyphus pallidus* (Herrich-Schaeffer) (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by R. P. Ryan on hedge woundwort along a shaded path in Homefield Wood, near Marlow, Buckinghamshire on 18 July 2009. It has since been recorded from the counties of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex, Bedfordshire, Gloucestershire and Kent, adults occurring in the months of June, July, August and September. Nymphs have been recorded in July. Where stated, the associated plant is hedge woundwort growing in shaded woodland locations.

The bug is the largest British *Dicyphus*, with the hind tibia being at least 3.75mm long, compared with 3.25mm or less for the other species. It also has black hairs along the hind edge of the hind femur. (See Ryan (2010) and Nau (2012).)

299C. *Dicyphus tamaninii* Wagner (Miridae)

This plant bug was first reported from the British Isles by M. G. Telfer, who took it at Crystal Palace, London (West Kent) sweeping vegetation on disturbed ground on 23 August 2013. An earlier record exists from Battersea Power Station, London (Surrey) taken on 13 May 2008, also from vegetation growing on disturbed ground. It has since been recorded elsewhere in the London area, again on disturbed ground, adding South Essex to the list of recorded counties. In addition to the above months, adults have been found in September. The bug has been associated with great willowherb, *Epilobium hirsutum* L.

The insect is very similar to *Dicyphus escalerae* Lindberg, but can be separated by examination of the male genitalia. (See Telfer (2015) and Nau (2012).)

303A. *Tupiocoris rhododendri* (Dolling) (Miridae)

This plant bug was reported as new to science by W. R. Dolling from adults taken in June, July and August 1971 from *Rhododendron* L. (Ericaceae) at Kew Gardens, Surrey and Silwood Park, Sunninghill, Berkshire. The insect was already widely distributed, with records quickly following for Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Kent, all on the same plant.

The distribution now extends to Cornwall in the west and Yorkshire in the north. The bug has been reported feeding on the aphid *Masonaphis* Hille Ris Lambers (Aphididae). The nymphs have been found in June.

The species is distinctive and is unlikely to be confused with any other from the British Isles. It differs from *Campyloneura virgula* (Herrich-Schäffer) (Miridae), with which it often occurs on *Rhododendron*, by its black pronotum and apex to the cuneus, which are both red in the latter species. (See Dolling (1971) and Nau (2012).)

307A. *Hypseloecus visci* (Puton) (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by D. Gibbs on mistletoe in an orchard at Tintinhull House, Somerset on 22 July 2003. It has since been recorded from the counties of Middlesex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, Norfolk, Shropshire and Gloucestershire, adults occurring in the months of June, July and August. Nymphs have been recorded in July. Where stated the records are for mistletoe, on apple, lime, rowan, cherry and hawthorn, and there is a single record at MV light.

The bug is superficially similar to *Charagochilus gyllenhalii* (Fallén), but the shape of the head and host plant associations are different. (See Gibbs & Nau (2005) and Nau (2012).)

344A. *Orthotylus caprai* Wagner (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by R. P. Ryan beating Wellingtonia in University Parks, Oxford, Oxfordshire on 3 August 2006. It has since been recorded from the counties of Essex, Berkshire, Wiltshire and Buckinghamshire, adults occurring in the months of July, August and September. Nymphs have been recorded in July. The bug has also been found on Leyland Cypress, Monterey Cypress and Smooth Arizona Cypress.

The bug is very similar to the more recent addition *Orthotylus junipericola* Linnavuori but can be separated by examination of the male genitalia. (See Ryan (2008) and Nau (2012).)

344B. *Orthotylus junipericola* Linnavuori (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by P. J. Hodge beating cypress in a cemetery in Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey on 15 September 2008. It has since been recorded in Hampshire, Middlesex, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, adults occurring in the months of July, August and September, on cypress trees.

The bug is similar to *Orthotylus caprai* Wagner but can be separated by examination of the male genitalia. (See Nau (2012).)

350A. *Brachynotocoris puncticornis* Reuter (Miridae)

This plant bug was first collected in the British Isles from an ash tree in Priory Country Park, Bedford, Bedfordshire on 15 August 2006, at a bridge over the River Great Ouse by S. E. Brooke. An earlier record has since been identified from a photograph taken on 27 August 2002 in Hertfordshire. The insect has since been recorded from the counties of Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Gloucestershire and Buckinghamshire, adults occurring in the months of July and September. Where stated, the associated plant was ash.

The bug can be identified by the expanded rostrum, like *Platycranus bicolor* (Douglas & Scott), but the latter is specific to gorse. The large scutellum of the former is a distinctive feature relative to the latter. (See Nau & Brooke (2007) and Nau (2012).)

350B. *Reuteria marqueti* Puton (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by I. Woiwod in a moth trap at Cockayne Hatley, Bedfordshire in 2006. The bug has since been found in Essex.

The bug can be distinguished from other orthotylinines by its dense white pubescence and the sharply defined black bands along each side of the first antennal segment. (See Brooke & Nau (2007) and Nau (2012).)

364A. *Orthops basalis* (A. Costa) (Miridae)

The first British Isles record for this insect was by G. E. Woodroffe from Loch Davan, near Dinnet, Aberdeenshire on 25 August 1971, taken from Wild Angelica, *Angelica sylvestris* L. (Apiaceae), growing in a clearing in an alder carr beside the loch. A subsequent examination of the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) revealed several more specimens from English locations, in Herefordshire, Hertfordshire and Dorset, standing as *Orthops kalmii* (Linnaeus). Several specimens of *Orthops campestris* (Linnaeus) had also been misidentified.

Subsequent recording has added many counties to the geographical distribution, from Kent in the south-east to Westmeath in the west; the months of May and September to the adult seasonal distribution; and Sea Holly, *Eryngium* spp. (Apiaceae), and Wild Carrot, *Daucus carota* L. (Apiaceae), as plants from which the insect has been taken.

The three species of *Orthops* Fieber can be separated by examination of the male genitalia. The difference between *O. basalis* and *O. kalmii* is slight, but here the ratio of the length of the third antennal segment to the head width can be used. The segment is longer in the former than in the latter. Since the three species of *Orthops* have clearly been confused, old records should be considered doubtful, unless supported by an authenticated specimen. (See Woodroffe (1973) and Nau (2012).)

378A. *Charagochilus weberi* Wagner (Miridae)

This plant bug was first recognised in the British Isles by G. E. Woodroffe in 1965, from specimens taken sweeping the margins of rides in Pamber Forest, Hampshire in September 1959. During subsequent visits, Woodroffe found *C. weberi* in the spring as well as the autumn, and was able to associate it with the seed-heads of common cow-wheat, *Melampyrum pratense* L. (Orobanchaceae), but only in shady situations. In more open situations, the plant was not found to support the insect.

There are only two other published records of this species in the British Isles, one of uncertain location (probably Kent), which was found beating hazel, *Corylus* spp. (Betulaceae), and another recently published for Hertfordshire, without further details.

The bug is similar to *Charagochilus gyllenhalii* (Fallén), but is larger (>3.8 mm, rather than < 3.8 mm) and has longer legs and antennae. Typically, the membrane of the hemelytra is not angled



downwards, as it is in *C. gyllenhali*. Given the apparent rarity of *C. weberi*, it is unnecessary to regard previous records for *C. gyllenhali* as unreliable, despite the similarity of the two species. (See Woodroffe (1965) and Nau (2012).)

387A. *Closterotomus trivialis* (A. Costa) (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by L. Counter in a north London (Middlesex) garden on the ornamental shrub *Hypericum* 'Hidcote' in the summer of 2008. It has since been recorded from the counties of Surrey, Oxfordshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Westmoreland, Derbyshire and Cork, adults occurring in the months of May and June. Both adults and nymphs have been found on a variety of plants, in urban and natural settings. The nymphs have been recorded in May.

The bug is easily separated from its British congeners by its size, colouration and markings. (See Bantock (2010) and Nau (2012).)

390A. *Adelphocoris quadripunctatus* (Fabricius) (Miridae)

This capsid bug was first reported from the British Isles based upon a photograph taken by C. Lawrence on 18 July 2016 of an example on a flower head of *Lotus pedunculatus* beside a pond at Rhondda Cynon Taf, South Wales (VC41). Further specimens have been found at several sites in this vice-county, together with four museum specimens from the late 19th Century taken in East Sussex and Surrey, adding the months of August and September to the bug's seasonal distribution, and *Digitalis purpurea* as a plant association. It remains to be seen how widespread and common this bug now is in Britain, and the extent to which it has previously been confused with the similar *Adelphocoris lineolatus* (Goeze). The former may be separated from the latter by the course, dark pubescence on the hemelytra and the presence of four blackish spots on the pronotum. (See Lawrence, *et al.* (2017).)

409A. *Tropidosteptes pacificus* (Van Duzee) (Miridae)

This plant bug was first found in the British Isles by T. Bantock beating ash at Alexandra Park, Middlesex on 11 June 2012. It was found again at the same site on 20 September 2012. The only other published record is for the Natural History Museum, Middlesex where it was found among malaise trap material collected in the wildlife garden in October 2012.

The bug is distinctive and is unlikely to be confused with other British Isles plant bug. (See Bantock (2014b).)

415A. *Notostira erratica* (Linnaeus) (Miridae)

It was once thought that all *Notostira* Fieber in the British Isles were of this species, but Southwood & Leston (1959) pointed out that these were in fact *Notostira elongata* (Geoffroy). However, in 1977 G. E. Woodroffe reported that all Irish specimens are true *N. erratica*, and further that two British examples of this species had been found in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) by W. R. Dolling, taken at Mildenhall, Wiltshire. There were no further British records until October 2013 when B. Nelson took a singleton in Oxfordshire. Subsequent field work by R. P. Ryan showed that the insect could be readily found, providing new English county records for Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire.

The adult insect has been recorded in every month from June to October, but particularly in the late summer, and seems to prefer the grassy margins of roads, tracks and fields to open grassy areas.

The species can be distinguished from its congener by examination of the left paramere. Given that Southwood & Leston and Woodroffe concluded that the species was absent or rare in Britain, it is likely that the bug has only recently become common in this island, and old records for the genus can therefore be regarded as *N. elongata*. However, it is uncertain for how long the species has been overlooked. (See Woodroffe (1977) and Nau (2012).)

418A. *Trigonotylus caelestialium* (Kirkaldy) (Miridae)

This grass bug was first reported from the British Isles in 1992 by B. Aukema and B. S. Nau, specimens of the species having been found in the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) standing over the genus *Trigonotylus* Fieber, the earliest from the year 1900. The specimen labels indicated collection in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, in the months of June and August.

Many more counties have since been added to the distribution, which extends to Cornwall in the west and Moray in the north, collecting in the months of June, July, August and September. Where stated, these were taken by sweeping various habitats: salt marsh, wet meadow, woodland clearing, heathland, chalk hills, and derelict ground. The insect has also been taken at light.

The species may be distinguished from the common *Trigonotylus ruficornis* (Geoffroy) by the red markings of the first antennal segment. These comprise three, sharply demarcated, longitudinal stripes in *T. caelestialium*. In *T. ruficornis* the red is more general, and if there are any stripes these are not sharply demarcated. There has clearly been confusion between these two species in the past, and prior records for *T. ruficornis* require confirmation by tracing to a specimen. (See Aukema & Nau (1992) and Nau (2012).)

421A. *Teratocoris caricis* Kirkaldy (Miridae)

This species was first reported from the British Isles by G. E. Woodroffe in 1967, from material swept in a marsh at Kinkara, near Aviemore, Inverness-shire in September 1966. Several specimens were taken, in company with *Teratocoris saundersi* Douglas & Scott. A subsequent examination of British collections found more of the new species, standing as *T. saundersi*. All were from Scotland, apart from a single specimen from Westmoreland.

The insect is associated with sedges (Cyperaceae) and rushes (Juncaceae), as are other members of the genus, in freshwater marshes; and a specific association with slender tufted-sedge, *Carex acuta* L, has been reported. Published records are for the months of June and July, and there have been additional county records from Northumberland, Westmorland and Caernarvonshire. Since *T. caricis* is not generally distributed over the British Isles, and is a seldom-encountered insect, the existing county records for the common *T. saundersi* are probably reliable. However, it will be interesting to see if the two species have different distributions in Scotland, when detailed maps for this country are eventually published.

*T. caricis* can be distinguished from *T. saundersi* by the shorter pubescence of the former species on the first antennal segments and the hind femora. The two species can also be easily separated by examination of the male genital aperture. (See Woodroffe (1967b) and Nau (2012).)

442A. *Saldula melanoscela* (Fieber) (Saldidae)

This shorebug is known only from a single site in the British Isles, at the mouth of the River Wampool at Whitrigg Bridge near Kirkbride, Cumbria. It was first reported by S. M. Hewitt in 2001, based upon material taken on the firm, sandy mudflats at the site, on 18 July 2000. Subsequently, specimens have been found in collections standing over the name *Saldula c-album* (Fieber), all from the same area. These were taken by F. H. Day on 2 June 1928 and 24 April 1945, and by S. G. Ball on 27 June 1987. The species is similar to *S. c-album*, but is smaller with blackened femora and brightly-marked, distinctively-patterned forewings. (See Hewitt (2001) and Kirby (2015).)

442B. *Saldula connemarae* Walton (Saldidae)

This shorebug was reported as new to science by G. A. Walton in 1986 from specimens found among the rocks and boulders by the edge of the low-lying lakes of Connemara, West Galway. The species has not been reported from anywhere else in the British Isles.

The insect occurs as dark and pale forms. The latter closely resemble *Saldula saltatoria* (Linnaeus), but are slightly stouter, with the posterior tibiae longer than the antennae. There are also differences in the male genitalia. (See Walton (1986).)

470A. *Naucoris maculatus* Fabricius (Naucoridae)

This saucerbug was first found in the British Isles by B. S. Nau and S. E. Brooke in freshwater pools at Samphire Hoe, near Dover on the Kent coast, on 11 September 2004. Both nymphs and adults were present. There have been no further county records.

The bug differs from *Ilyocoris cimicoides* (Linnaeus) in being smaller, less shiny, browner and more strongly marked on the pronotum. The male genitalia give a definite identification. (See Nau & Brooke (2005).)

479A. *Micronecta griseola* Horváth (Corixidae)

This waterboatman was first recorded in the British Isles from the River Great Ouse in Bedfordshire by S. E. Brooke and B. S. Nau on 16 August 2000. It has since been recorded in lakes, rivers and canals in the counties of Huntingdonshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Berkshire and Clare, the adults occurring in the months of May, June, July and August.

The bug is similar in size to *Micronecta poweri* (Douglas & Scott), but is a little smaller. Definite identification requires the examination of the parameres. (See Brooke & Nau (2003).)

481A. *Cymatia rogenhoferi* (Fieber) (Corixidae)

This waterboatman was first found in the British Isles by B. S. Nau and S. E. Brooke in a flooded gravel pit, Meadow Lane Quarry, near the River Great Ouse, between Bedford and Willington, Bedfordshire on 29 October 2005. It has since been recorded from the counties of Sussex and Essex, adults occurring in the months of July, August and September.

The bug is distinct from other British congeners in having finely yellow-speckled markings on the pronotum, which is unmarked in the other species. (See Nau & Brooke (2006).)

482A. *Glaenocorisca cavifrons* (Thomson) (Corixidae)

This waterboatman has recently been raised to specific rank, having previously been regarded as a subspecies of *Glaenocorisca propinqua* (Fieber), as reported in the British literature by R. P. Ryan in 2013. Consequently, old records for the latter species are only valid if the subspecies is stated, or if they can be authenticated by tracing to a specimen. *G. cavifrons* has been recorded from the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, Somerset and Scotland, adults occurring in the month of July.

The bug can be separated from its congener by the arrangement of the palpal pegs. (See Savage (1989).)

488A. *Corixa iberica* Jansson (Corixidae)

This water bug was separated from *Corixa punctata* (Illiger) in 1981, and in 1989 A. A. Savage reported its known distribution as north-western Ireland, western Scotland, Orkney and Shetland.

The two species are very similar in appearance, but can be distinguished by examination of the right paramere. Correct identification may be frustrated by variation in both species, some individuals tending to an intermediate condition. Hybridisation between the two species has been suggested.

Specimens of *C. iberica* have been found in museum collections standing as *C. punctata*, some dating from the nineteenth century. Clearly, some old records for *C. punctata* from the northern British Isles may refer to the new species. (See Savage (1989).)

501A. *Sigara iactans* Jansson (Corixidae)

This waterboatman was first found in the British Isles in a dyke on the Norfolk coast at Snettisham Beach by B. S. Nau and S. E. Brooke on 19 March 2005. More specimens were found in material collected in 2004 from the Norfolk Broads. Since then it has been recorded in the counties of Sussex, Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Kent, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire and Northamptonshire; adults occurring in the months of January, March, May, July, August, September, October, November and December.

The bug is very similar to *Sigara falleni* (Fieber), and can be separated by the form of the basal lobe of the male pala, which is more pronounced in *S. iactans*, and by the arrangement of the palpal pegs, which differ slightly. (See Nau & Brooke (2006).)

501B. *Sigara longipalis* (J. Sahlberg) (Corixidae)

This waterboatman was first found in the British Isles by J. Blackburn in 2006 at Upton Broad, Norfolk. There have been no more published records.

The bug is closely related to *Sigara iactans* Jansson and *Sigara falleni* (Fieber), and may be distinguished by the shape of the pala and by the arrangement of the palpal pegs. (See Blackburn (2007).)

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## APPENDIX A

Below is a list of the 611 species of Hemiptera-Heteroptera that have been recorded from the British Isles, excluding those only associated with imported produce. On the left is the modern name, according to Aukema & Rieger (1995-2006) and Aukema *et al.* (2013), and on the right is the corresponding name from Southwood & Leston (1959), where this exists. The species numbering used by Southwood & Leston is included, and for those species not numbered by these authors, a number followed by a letter is given, to indicate its approximate position in the taxonomic sequence. Names used by Southwood & Leston which are now ambiguous are marked with '\*\*\*', and are explained in Appendix B.

## ARADIDAE

<i>Aneurus avenius</i> (Dufour)	7.	<i>Aneurus avenius</i> (Dufour)
<i>Aneurus laevis</i> (Fabricius)	6.	<i>Aneurus laevis</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Aradus aterrimus</i> Fieber	4.	<i>Aradus aterrimus</i> Fieber
<i>Aradus betulae</i> (Linnaeus)	2.	<i>Aradus betulae</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Aradus cinnamomeus</i> Panzer	5.	<i>Aradus cinnamomeus</i> (Panzer)
<i>Aradus corticalis</i> (Linnaeus)	1.	<i>Aradus corticalis</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Aradus depressus</i> (Fabricius)	3.	<i>Aradus depressus</i> (Fabricius)

## ACANTHOSOMATIDAE

<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i> (Linnaeus)	8.	<i>Acanthosoma haemorrhoidale</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Cyphostethus tristriatus</i> (Fabricius)	9.	<i>Cyphostethus tristriatus</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i> (Linnaeus)	10.	<i>Elasmotethus interstinctus</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Elasmucha ferrugata</i> (Fabricius)	11.	<i>Elasmucha ferrugata</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Elasmucha grisea</i> (Linnaeus)	12.	<i>Elasmucha grisea</i> (Linnaeus)

## CYDNIDAE

<i>Adomerus biguttatus</i> (Linnaeus)	17.	<i>Sehirus biguttatus</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Byrsinus flavicornis</i> (Fabricius)	19.	<i>Aethus flavicornis</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Canthophorus impressus</i> (Horváth)	16.	<i>Sehirus dubius</i> (Scopoli)
<i>Geotomus punctulatus</i> (A. Costa)	20.	<i>Geotomus punctulatus</i> (Costa)
<i>Legnotus limbosus</i> (Geoffroy)	13.	<i>Legnotus limbosus</i> (Geoffroy)
<i>Legnotus picipes</i> (Fallén)	14.	<i>Legnotus picipes</i> (Fallén)
<i>Sehirus luctuosus</i> Mulsant & Rey	18.	<i>Sehirus luctuosus</i> (Mulsant and Rey)
<i>Tritomegas bicolor</i> (Linnaeus)	15.	<i>Sehirus bicolor</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Tritomegas sexmaculatus</i> (Rambur)	15A.	

## THYREOCORIDAE

<i>Thyreocoris scarabaeoides</i> (Linnaeus)	21.	<i>Thyreocoris scarabaeoides</i> (Linnaeus)
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## SCUTELLERIDAE

<i>Eurygaster austriaca</i> (Schrank)	24.	<i>Eurygaster austriaca</i> (Schrank)
<i>Eurygaster maura</i> (Linnaeus)	25.	<i>Eurygaster maura</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i> (Geoffroy)	26.	<i>Eurygaster testudinaria</i> (Geoffroy)
<i>Odontoscelis fuliginosa</i> (Linnaeus)	23.	<i>Odontoscelis fuliginosa</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Odontoscelis lineola</i> Rambur	22.	<i>Odontoscelis dorsalis</i> (Fabricius)

## PENTATOMIDAE

<i>Aelia acuminata</i> (Linnaeus)	29.	<i>Aelia acuminata</i> (Linnaeus)
[DELETED]	36.	<i>Carpocoris pudicus</i> (Poda) ***
<i>Carpocoris mediterraneus</i> Tamanini	36B.	
<i>Carpocoris purpureipennis</i> (De Geer)	36A.	
<i>Chlorochroa juniperina</i> (Linnaeus)	35.	<i>Pitedia juniperina</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i> (Linnaeus)	37.	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Dyrodere umbraculatus</i> (Fabricius)	28A.	
<i>Eurydema dominulus</i> (Scopoli)	41.	<i>Eurydema dominulus</i> (Scopoli)
<i>Eurydema oleracea</i> (Linnaeus)	40.	<i>Eurydema oleracea</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Eurydema ornata</i> (Linnaeus)	40A.	



PENTATOMIDAE (CONTINUED)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Eysarcoris aeneus</i> (Scopoli)        | 32. <i>Eysarcoris aeneus</i> (Scopoli)       |
| <i>Eysarcoris venustissimus</i> (Schrank) | 31. <i>Eysarcoris fabricii</i> Kirkaldy      |
| <i>Jalla dumosa</i> (Linnaeus)            | 45A. <i>Jalla dumosa</i> (Linnaeus)          |
| <i>Mecidea lindbergi</i> Wagner           | 41A.   |
| <i>Neottiglossa pusilla</i> (Gmelin)      | 30. <i>Neottiglossa pusilla</i> (Gmelin)     |
| <i>Nezara viridula</i> (Linnaeus)         | 39A. <i>Nezara viridula</i> (Linnaeus) ***   |
| <i>Palomena prasina</i> (Linnaeus)        | 34. <i>Palomena prasina</i> (Linnaeus)       |
| <i>Pentatoma rufipes</i> (Linnaeus)       | 39. <i>Pentatoma rufipes</i> (Linnaeus)      |
| <i>Peribalus strictus</i> (Fabricius)     | 33. <i>Holcostethus vernalis</i> (Wolff)     |
| <i>Picromerus bidens</i> (Linnaeus)       | 42. <i>Picromerus bidens</i> (Linnaeus)      |
| <i>Piezodorus lituratus</i> (Fabricius)   | 38. <i>Piezodorus lituratus</i> (Fabricius)  |
| <i>Podops inunctus</i> (Fabricius)        | 27. <i>Podops inuncta</i> (Fabricius)        |
| <i>Rhacognathus punctatus</i> (Linnaeus)  | 44. <i>Rhacognathus punctatus</i> (Linnaeus) |
| <i>Rhaphigaster nebulosa</i> (Poda)       | 39B.   |
| <i>Sciocoris cursitans</i> (Fabricius)    | 28. <i>Sciocoris cursitans</i> (Fabricius)   |
| <i>Sciocoris homalonotus</i> Fieber       | 28B.   |
| <i>Troilus luridus</i> (Fabricius)        | 43. <i>Troilus luridus</i> (Fabricius)       |
| <i>Zicrona caerulea</i> (Linnaeus)        | 45. <i>Zicrona caerulea</i> (Linnaeus)       |

COREIDAE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Arenocoris fallenii</i> (Schilling)        | 51. <i>Arenocoris falleni</i> (Schilling)        |
| <i>Arenocoris waltlii</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) | 52. <i>Arenocoris waltli</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) |
| <i>Bathysolen nubilus</i> (Fallén)            | 53. <i>Bathysolen nubilus</i> (Fallén)           |
| <i>Ceraleptus lividus</i> Stein               | 54. <i>Ceraleptus lividus</i> Stein              |
| <i>Coreus marginatus</i> (Linnaeus)           | 48. <i>Coreus marginatus</i> (Linnaeus)          |
| <i>Coriomeris denticulatus</i> (Scopoli)      | 55. <i>Coriomeris denticulatus</i> (Scopoli)     |
| <i>Enoplops scapha</i> (Fabricius)            | 47. <i>Enoplops scapha</i> (Fabricius)           |
| <i>Gonocerus acuteangulatus</i> (Goeze)       | 46. <i>Gonocerus acuteangulatus</i> (Goeze)      |
| <i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i> Heidemann    | 50A.   |
| <i>Spathocera dalmanii</i> (Schilling)        | 50. <i>Spathocera dahlmanni</i> (Schilling)      |
| <i>Syromastus rhombeus</i> (Linnaeus)         | 49. <i>Syromastus rhombeus</i> (Linnaeus)        |

ALYDIDAE

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Alydus calcaratus</i> (Linnaeus) | 56. <i>Alydus calcaratus</i> (Linnaeus) |
|-------------------------------------|---|

RHOPALIDAE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Brachycarenum tigrinus</i> (Schilling)     | 62B.  |
| <i>Chorosoma schillingii</i> (Schilling)      | 64. <i>Chorosoma schillingii</i> (Schummel)           |
| <i>Corizus hyoscyami</i> (Linnaeus)           | 57. <i>Corizus hyoscyami</i> (Linnaeus)               |
| <i>Liorhyssus hyalinus</i> (Fabricius)        | 62A. <i>Liorhyssus hyalinus</i> (Fabricius)           |
| <i>Myrmus miriformis</i> (Fallén)             | 63. <i>Myrmus miriformis</i> (Fallén)                 |
| <i>Rhopalus maculatus</i> (Fieber)            | 59. <i>Aeschyntelus maculatus</i> (Fieber)            |
| <i>Rhopalus parumpunctatus</i> Schilling      | 60. <i>Rhopalus parumpunctatus</i> Schilling          |
| <i>Rhopalus rufus</i> Schilling               | 61. <i>Rhopalus rufus</i> Schilling                   |
| <i>Rhopalus subrufus</i> (Gmelin)             | 62. <i>Rhopalus subrufus</i> (Gmelin)                 |
| <i>Stictopleurus abutilon</i> (Rossi)         | 58A. <i>Stictopleurus abutilon</i> (Rossi) ***        |
| <i>Stictopleurus punctatonervosus</i> (Goeze) | 58. <i>Stictopleurus punctatonervosus</i> (Goeze) *** |

PYRRHOCORIDAE

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i> (Linnaeus) | 65. <i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i> (Linnaeus) |
|---------------------------------------|---|

STENOCEPHALIDAE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Dicranocephalus agilis</i> (Scopoli)       | 66. <i>Dicranocephalus agilis</i> (Scopoli)       |
| <i>Dicranocephalus albipes</i> (Fabricius)    | 67A. <i>Dicranocephalus albipes</i> (Fabricius)   |
| <i>Dicranocephalus medius</i> (Mulsant & Rey) | 67. <i>Dicranocephalus medius</i> (Mulsant & Rey) |

LYGAEIDAE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Acompus pallipes</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) | 103. <i>Acompus pallipes</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) |
| <i>Acompus rufipes</i> (Wolff)              | 102. <i>Acompus rufipes</i> (Wolff)              |

LYGAEIDAE (CONTINUED)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Aphanus rolandri</i> (Linnaeus)                  | 99. <i>Aphanus rolandri</i> (Linnaeus)                     |
| <i>Arocatus longiceps</i> Stål                      | 130E.  |
| <i>Beosus maritimus</i> (Scopoli)                   | 86. <i>Beosus maritimus</i> (Scopoli)                      |
| <i>Chilacis typhae</i> (Perris)                     | 70. <i>Chilacis typhae</i> (Perris)                        |
| <i>Cymus aurescens</i> Distant                      | 134. <i>Cymus obliquus</i> Horvath                         |
| <i>Cymus claviculus</i> (Fallén)                    | 131. <i>Cymus claviculus</i> (Fallén)                      |
| <i>Cymus glandicolor</i> Hahn                       | 133. <i>Cymus glandicolor</i> Hahn                         |
| <i>Cymus melanocephalus</i> Fieber                  | 132. <i>Cymus melanocephalus</i> Fieber                    |
| <i>Drymus brunneus</i> (R.F. Sahlberg)              | 115. <i>Drymus brunneus</i> Sahlberg                       |
| <i>Drymus latus</i> Douglas & Scott                 | 112. <i>Drymus latus</i> Douglas and Scott                 |
| <i>Drymus pilicornis</i> (Mulsant & Rey)            | 111. <i>Drymus pilicornis</i> (Mulsant)                    |
| <i>Drymus pilipes</i> Fieber                        | 110. <i>Drymus pilipes</i> (Fieber)                        |
| <i>Drymus pumilio</i> Puton                         | 116. <i>Drymus pumilio</i> Puton                           |
| <i>Drymus ryeei</i> Douglas & Scott                 | 114. <i>Drymus ryeei</i> Douglas and Scott                 |
| <i>Drymus sylvaticus</i> (Fabricius)                | 113. <i>Drymus sylvaticus</i> (Fabricius)                  |
| <i>Emblethis denticollis</i> Horváth                | 100B.  |
| <i>Emblethis griseus</i> (Wolff)                    | 100. <i>Emblethis verbasci</i> (Fabricius)                 |
| <i>Eremocoris abietis</i> (Linnaeus)                | 126A.  |
| <i>Eremocoris fenestratus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)   | 126. <i>Eremocoris fenestratus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) *** |
| <i>Eremocoris plebejus</i> (Fallén)                 | 124. <i>Eremocoris plebejus</i> (Fallén)                   |
| <i>Eremocoris podagricus</i> (Fabricius)            | 125. <i>Eremocoris podagricus</i> (Fabricius)              |
| <i>Gastrodes abietum</i> Bergroth                   | 129. <i>Gastrodes abietum</i> Bergroth                     |
| <i>Gastrodes grossipes</i> (De Geer)                | 130. <i>Gastrodes grossipes</i> (De Geer)                  |
| <i>Graptopeltus lynceus</i> (Fabricius)             | 87. <i>Graptopeltus lynceus</i> (Fabricius)                |
| <i>Henestaris halophilus</i> (Burmeister)           | 72. <i>Henestaris halophilus</i> (Burmeister)              |
| <i>Henestaris laticeps</i> (Curtis)                 | 71. <i>Henestaris laticeps</i> (Curtis)                    |
| <i>Heterogaster artemisiae</i> Schilling            | 69. <i>Heterogaster artemisiae</i> Schilling               |
| <i>Heterogaster urticae</i> (Fabricius)             | 68. <i>Heterogaster urticae</i> (Fabricius)                |
| <i>Ischnocoris angustulus</i> (Boheman)             | 109. <i>Ischnocoris angustulus</i> (Boheman)               |
| <i>Ischnodemus quadratus</i> Fieber                 | 73A. <i>Ischnodemus sabuleti quadratus</i>                 |
| <i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i> (Fallén)                | 73. <i>Ischnodemus sabuleti</i> (Fallén)                   |
| <i>Kleidocerys ericae</i> (Horváth)                 | 78. <i>Kleidocerys truncatulus</i> (Walker)                |
| <i>Kleidocerys resedae</i> (Panzer)                 | 77. <i>Kleidocerys resedae</i> (Panzer)                    |
| <i>Lamproplax picea</i> (Flor)                      | 117. <i>Lamproplax picea</i> (Flor)                        |
| <i>Lasiosomus enervis</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)       | 108. <i>Lasiosomus enervis</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)         |
| <i>Lygaeus equestris</i> (Linnaeus)                 | 130A. <i>Lygaeus equestris</i> (Linnaeus) ***              |
| <i>Lygaeus simulans</i> Deckert                     | 130D.  |
| <i>Macrodera microptera</i> (Curtis)                | 97. <i>Macrodera microptera</i> (Curtis)                   |
| <i>Macroplax preyssleri</i> (Fieber)                | 130C.  |
| <i>Megalonotus antennatus</i> (Schilling)           | 90. <i>Megalonotus antennatus</i> (Schilling)              |
| <i>Megalonotus chiragra</i> (Fabricius)             | 93. <i>Megalonotus chiragra</i> (Fabricius) ***            |
| <i>Megalonotus dilatatus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)    | 92. <i>Megalonotus dilatatus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)       |
| <i>Megalonotus emarginatus</i> (Rey)                | 93B.   |
| <i>Megalonotus praetextatus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) | 91. <i>Megalonotus praetextatus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)    |
| <i>Megalonotus sabulicola</i> (Thomson)             | 93A.   |
| <i>Metopoplax ditomoides</i> (A. Costa)             | 130B. <i>Metopoplax ditomoides</i> (Costa)                 |
| <i>Metopoplax fuscinervis</i> Stål                  | 130F.  |
| <i>Notochilus limbatus</i> Fieber                   | 128. <i>Taphropeltus limbatus</i> (Fieber)                 |
| <i>Nysius cymoides</i> (Spinola)                    | 75D.   |
| <i>Nysius ericae</i> (Schilling)                    | 75A.   |
| <i>Nysius graminicola</i> (Kolenati)                | 75B.   |
| <i>Nysius helveticus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)        | 75. <i>Nysius helveticus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)           |
| <i>Nysius huttoni</i> F.B. White                    | 75E.   |
| <i>Nysius senecionis</i> (Schilling)                | 75C.   |
| <i>Nysius thymi</i> (Wolff)                         | 74. <i>Nysius thymi</i> (Wolff) ***                        |
| <i>Orsillus depressus</i> (Mulsant & Rey)           | 76A.   |
| <i>Ortholomus punctipennis</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)  | 76. <i>Ortholomus punctipennis</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)     |
| <i>Oxycarenus modestus</i> (Fallén)                 | 130H.  |
| <i>Pachybrachius fracticollis</i> (Schilling)       | 79. <i>Pachybrachius fracticollis</i> (Schilling)          |

LYGAEIDAE (CONTINUED)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Pachybrachius luridus</i> Hahn                  | 80. <i>Pachybrachius luridus</i> Hahn                   |
| <i>Peritrechus angusticollis</i> (R.F. Sahlberg)   | 82. <i>Peritrechus angusticollis</i> (Sahlberg)         |
| <i>Peritrechus convivus</i> (Stål)                 | 85A. <i>Peritrechus distinguendus</i> (Flor)            |
| <i>Peritrechus geniculatus</i> (Hahn)              | 83. <i>Peritrechus geniculatus</i> (Hahn)               |
| <i>Peritrechus gracilicornis</i> Puton             | 84. <i>Peritrechus gracilicornis</i> Puton              |
| <i>Peritrechus lundii</i> (Gmelin)                 | 81. <i>Peritrechus lundii</i> (Gmelin)                  |
| <i>Peritrechus nubilus</i> (Fallén)                | 85. <i>Peritrechus nubilus</i> (Fallén)                 |
| <i>Pionosomus varius</i> (Wolff)                   | 98. <i>Pionosomus varius</i> (Wolff)                    |
| <i>Plinthisus brevipennis</i> (Latreille)          | 107. <i>Plinthisus brevipennis</i> (Latreille)          |
| <i>Pterotmetus staphyliniformis</i> (Schilling)    | 100A.   |
| <i>Raglius alboacuminatus</i> (Goeze)              | 89. <i>Raglius alboacuminatus</i> (Goeze)               |
| <i>Rhyparochromus pini</i> (Linnaeus)              | 94. <i>Rhyparochromus pini</i> (Linnaeus)               |
| <i>Rhyparochromus vulgaris</i> (Schilling)         | 94A.  |
| <i>Scolopostethus affinis</i> (Schilling)          | 119. <i>Scolopostethus affinis</i> (Schilling)          |
| <i>Scolopostethus decoratus</i> (Hahn)             | 123. <i>Scolopostethus decoratus</i> (Hahn)             |
| <i>Scolopostethus grandis</i> Horváth              | 120. <i>Scolopostethus grandis</i> Horváth              |
| <i>Scolopostethus pictus</i> (Schilling)           | 118. <i>Scolopostethus pictus</i> (Schilling)           |
| <i>Scolopostethus puberulus</i> Horváth            | 121. <i>Scolopostethus puberulus</i> Horváth            |
| <i>Scolopostethus thomsoni</i> Reuter              | 122. <i>Scolopostethus thomsoni</i> Reuter              |
| <i>Sphragisticus nebulosus</i> (Fallén)            | 93C.  |
| <i>Spilostethus pandurus</i> (Scopoli)             | 130G.   |
| <i>Stygnocoris fuliginus</i> (Geoffroy)            | 106. <i>Stygnocoris fuliginus</i> (Geoffroy)            |
| <i>Stygnocoris rusticus</i> (Fallén)               | 104. <i>Stygnocoris rusticus</i> (Fallén)               |
| <i>Stygnocoris sabulosus</i> (Schilling)           | 105. <i>Stygnocoris pedestris</i> (Fallén)              |
| <i>Taphropeltus contractus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) | 127. <i>Taphropeltus contractus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) |
| <i>Taphropeltus hamulatus</i> (Thomson)            | 127A. <i>Taphropeltus hamulatus</i> (Thomson)           |
| <i>Trapezonotus arenarius</i> (Linnaeus)           | 96. <i>Trapezonotus arenarius</i> (Linnaeus) ***        |
| <i>Trapezonotus desertus</i> Seidenstücker         | 96A. <i>Trapezonotus desertus</i> Seidenstücker         |
| <i>Trapezonotus dispar</i> Stål                    | 96B. <i>Trapezonotus quadratus</i> Fabricius            |
| <i>Trapezonotus ullrichi</i> (Fieber)              | 95. <i>Trapezonotus ullrichi</i> (Fieber)               |
| <i>Tropistethus holosericeus</i> (Scholtz)         | 101. <i>Tropistethus holosericeus</i> (Scholtz)         |
| <i>Xanthochilus quadratus</i> (Fabricius)          | 88. <i>Graptopeltus brevirostris</i> Ribaut             |

BERYTIDAE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Berytinus clavipes</i> (Fabricius)           | 140. <i>Berytinus clavipes</i> (Fabricius)           |
| <i>Berytinus crassipes</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)  | 135. <i>Berytinus crassipes</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)  |
| <i>Berytinus hirticornis</i> (Brullé)           | 138. <i>Berytinus hirticornis</i> (Brullé)           |
| <i>Berytinus minor</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)      | 139. <i>Berytinus minor</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)      |
| <i>Berytinus montivagus</i> (Meyer-Dür)         | 136. <i>Berytinus montivagus</i> (Meyer)             |
| <i>Berytinus signoreti</i> (Fieber)             | 137. <i>Berytinus signoreti</i> (Fieber)             |
| <i>Gampsocoris punctipes</i> (Germar)           | 142. <i>Gampsocoris punctipes</i> (Germar)           |
| <i>Metatropis rufescens</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) | 143. <i>Metatropis rufescens</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) |
| <i>Neides tipularius</i> (Linnaeus)             | 141. <i>Neides tipularius</i> (Linnaeus)             |

PIESMATIDAE

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Parapiesma quadratum</i> (Fieber) | 145. <i>Piesma quadratum</i> Fieber  |
| <i>Piesma maculatum</i> (Laporte)    | 144. <i>Piesma maculatum</i> (Costa) |

TINGIDAE

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Acalypta brunnea</i> (Germar)     | 147. <i>Acalypta brunnea</i> (Germar)    |
| <i>Acalypta carinata</i> (Panzer)    | 148. <i>Acalypta carinata</i> (Panzer)   |
| <i>Acalypta nigrina</i> (Fallén)     | 150. <i>Acalypta nigrina</i> (Fallén)    |
| <i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Fallén)     | 151. <i>Acalypta parvula</i> (Fallén)    |
| <i>Acalypta platycheila</i> (Fieber) | 149. <i>Acalypta platychila</i> (Fieber) |
| <i>Agramma laetum</i> (Fallén)       | 168. <i>Agramma laeta</i> (Fallén)       |
| <i>Campylosteira verna</i> (Fallén)  | 146. <i>Campylosteira verna</i> (Fallén) |
| <i>Catoplatus fabricii</i> (Stål)    | 162. <i>Catoplatus fabricii</i> (Stål)   |
| <i>Corythucha ciliata</i> (Say)      | 168A.                                    |
| <i>Derephysia foliacea</i> (Fallén)  | 155. <i>Derephysia foliacea</i> (Fallén) |

TINGIDAE (CONTINUED)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Dictyla convergens</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)      | 167. <i>Monanthia humuli</i> (Fabricius)                |
| <i>Dictyonota fuliginosa</i> A. Costa              | 153. <i>Dictyonota fuliginosa</i> Costa                 |
| <i>Dictyonota strichnocera</i> Fieber              | 152. <i>Dictyonota strichnocera</i> Fieber              |
| <i>Kalama tricornis</i> (Schränk)                  | 154. <i>Dictyonota tricornis</i> (Schränk)              |
| <i>Lasiacantha capucina</i> (Germar)               | 157. <i>Lasiacantha capucina</i> (Germar)               |
| <i>Oncochila simplex</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)       | 166. <i>Oncochila simplex</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)       |
| <i>Physatocheila dumetorum</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) | 163. <i>Physatocheila dumetorum</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer) |
| <i>Physatocheila harwoodi</i> China                | 165. <i>Physatocheila harwoodi</i> China                |
| <i>Physatocheila smreczynskii</i> China            | 164. <i>Physatocheila smreczynskii</i> China            |
| <i>Stephanitis rhododendri</i> Horváth             | 156. <i>Stephanitis rhododendri</i> Horváth             |
| <i>Stephanitis takeyai</i> Drake & Maa             | 156A.   |
| <i>Tingis ampliata</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)         | 159. <i>Tingis ampliata</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)         |
| <i>Tingis angustata</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)        | 161. <i>Tingis angustata</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)        |
| <i>Tingis cardui</i> (Linnaeus)                    | 160. <i>Tingis cardui</i> (Linnaeus)                    |
| <i>Tingis reticulata</i> Herrich-Schaeffer         | 158. <i>Tingis reticulata</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)       |

REDUVIIDAE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Coranus aethiops</i> Jakovlev        | 174B.  |
| <i>Coranus subapterus</i> (De Geer)     | 174. <i>Coranus subapterus</i> (De Geer) *** |
| <i>Coranus woodroffe</i> P.V. Putshkov  | 174A.  |
| <i>Empicoris baerensprungi</i> (Dohrn)  | 171. <i>Empicoris baerensprungi</i> (Dohrn)  |
| <i>Empicoris culiciformis</i> (De Geer) | 170. <i>Empicoris culiciformis</i> (De Geer) |
| <i>Empicoris vagabundus</i> (Linnaeus)  | 169. <i>Empicoris vagabundus</i> (Linnaeus)  |
| <i>Oncocephalus pilicornis</i> Reuter   | 172A.  |
| <i>Pygolampis bidentata</i> (Goeze)     | 172. <i>Pygolampis bidentata</i> (Goeze)     |
| <i>Reduvius personatus</i> (Linnaeus)   | 173. <i>Reduvius personatus</i> (Linnaeus)   |

NABIDAE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Himacerus apterus</i> (Fabricius)    | 182. <i>Himacerus apterus</i> (Fabricius)   |
| <i>Himacerus boops</i> (Schiödte)       | 184. <i>Stalia boops</i> (Schiödte)         |
| <i>Himacerus major</i> (A. Costa)       | 183. <i>Stalia major</i> (Costa)            |
| <i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i> (O. Costa) | 181. <i>Himacerus mirmicoides</i> (Costa)   |
| <i>Nabis brevis</i> Scholtz             | 180. <i>Nabis brevis</i> Scholtz            |
| <i>Nabis capsiformis</i> Germar         | 180A.                                       |
| <i>Nabis ericetorum</i> Scholtz         | 179. <i>Nabis ericetorum</i> Scholtz        |
| <i>Nabis fesus</i> (Linnaeus)           | 176. <i>Nabis fesus</i> (Linnaeus)          |
| <i>Nabis flavomarginatus</i> Scholtz    | 175. <i>Nabis flavomarginatus</i> Scholtz   |
| <i>Nabis limbatus</i> Dahlbom           | 185. <i>Dolichonabis limbatus</i> (Dahlbom) |
| <i>Nabis lineatus</i> Dahlbom           | 186. <i>Dolichonabis lineatus</i> (Dahlbom) |
| <i>Nabis pseudoferus</i> Remane         | 177. <i>Nabis pseudoferus</i> Remane        |
| <i>Nabis rugosus</i> (Linnaeus)         | 178. <i>Nabis rugosus</i> (Linnaeus)        |
| <i>Prostemma guttula</i> (Fabricius)    | 186A. <i>Prostemma guttula</i> (Fabricius)  |

ANTHOCORIDAE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Acompocoris alpinus</i> Reuter            | 200. <i>Acompocoris alpinus</i> Reuter            |
| <i>Acompocoris pygmaeus</i> (Fallén)         | 201. <i>Acompocoris pygmaeus</i> (Fallén)         |
| <i>Amphiareus constrictus</i> (Stål)         | 212A. <i>Lasiochilus sladeni</i> Distant          |
| <i>Anthocoris amplipollis</i> Horváth        | 198B.   |
| <i>Anthocoris butleri</i> Le Quesne          | 193. <i>Anthocoris butleri</i> Le Quesne          |
| <i>Anthocoris confusus</i> Reuter            | 190. <i>Anthocoris confusus</i> Reuter            |
| <i>Anthocoris gallarumulmi</i> (De Geer)     | 196. <i>Anthocoris gallarum-ulmi</i> (De Geer)    |
| <i>Anthocoris limbatus</i> Fieber            | 198. <i>Anthocoris limbatus</i> Fieber            |
| <i>Anthocoris minki</i> Dohrn                | 198C.   |
| <i>Anthocoris nemoralis</i> (Fabricius)      | 192. <i>Anthocoris nemoralis</i> (Fabricius)      |
| <i>Anthocoris nemorum</i> (Linnaeus)         | 197. <i>Anthocoris nemorum</i> (Linnaeus)         |
| <i>Anthocoris pilosus</i> (Jakovlev)         | 198A. <i>Anthocoris pilosus</i> (Yakovlev)        |
| <i>Anthocoris sarothamni</i> Douglas & Scott | 194. <i>Anthocoris sarothamni</i> Douglas & Scott |
| <i>Anthocoris simulans</i> Reuter            | 191. <i>Anthocoris minki</i> Dohrn ***            |
| <i>Anthocoris visci</i> Douglas              | 195. <i>Anthocoris visci</i> Douglas              |

ANTHOCORIDAE (CONTINUED)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Brachysteles parvicornis</i> (A. Costa)        | 210. <i>Brachysteles parvicornis</i> (Costa)           |
| <i>Buchananiella continua</i> (F.B. White)        | 213A.  |
| <i>Cardiastethus fasciiventris</i> (Garbiglietti) | 211. <i>Cardiastethus fasciiventris</i> (Garbiglietti) |
| <i>Dufouriellus ater</i> (Dufour)                 | 213. <i>Dufouriellus ater</i> (Dufour)                 |
| <i>Elatophilus nigricornis</i> (Zetterstedt)      | 189. <i>Elatophilus nigricornis</i> (Zetterstedt)      |
| <i>Lyctocoris campestris</i> (Fabricius)          | 206. <i>Lyctocoris campestris</i> (Fabricius)          |
| <i>Orius horvathi</i> (Reuter)                    | 203B.  |
| <i>Orius laevigatus</i> (Fieber)                  | 205. <i>Orius laevigatus</i> (Fieber)                  |
| <i>Orius laticollis</i> (Reuter)                  | 203A.  |
| <i>Orius majusculus</i> (Reuter)                  | 202. <i>Orius majusculus</i> (Reuter)                  |
| [DELETED]   | 203. <i>Orius minutus</i> (Linnaeus) ***               |
| <i>Orius niger</i> (Wolff)                        | 204. <i>Orius niger</i> (Wolff)                        |
| <i>Orius vicinus</i> (Ribaut)                     | 203B. <i>Orius vicinus</i> Ribaut                      |
| <i>Temnostethus gracilis</i> Horváth              | 187. <i>Temnostethus gracilis</i> Horvath              |
| <i>Temnostethus pusillus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)  | 188. <i>Temnostethus pusillus</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)  |
| <i>Temnostethus tibialis</i> Reuter               | 188A.  |
| <i>Tetraphleps bicuspis</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)   | 199. <i>Tetraphleps bicuspis</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)   |
| <i>Xylocoridea brevipennis</i> Reuter             | 212. <i>Xylocoridea brevipennis</i> Reuter             |
| <i>Xylocoris cursitans</i> (Fallén)               | 208. <i>Xylocoris cursitans</i> (Fallén)               |
| <i>Xylocoris formicetorum</i> (Boheman)           | 209. <i>Xylocoris formicetorum</i> (Boheman)           |
| <i>Xylocoris galactinus</i> (Fieber)              | 207. <i>Xylocoris galactinus</i> (Fieber)              |

CIMICIDAE

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Cimex columbarius</i> Jenyns      | 215A. <i>Cimex lectularius columbarius</i> Jenyns  |
| <i>Cimex lectularius</i> Linnaeus    | 215. <i>Cimex lectularius lectularius</i> Linnaeus |
| <i>Cimex pipistrelli</i> Jenyns      | 216. <i>Cimex pipistrelli</i> Jenyns               |
| [DELETED]                            | 217. <i>Cimex dissimilis</i> Horvath               |
| <i>Oeciacus hirundinis</i> (Lamarck) | 214. <i>Oeciacus hirundinis</i> (Jenyns)           |

MICROPHYSIDAE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Loricula coleoptrata</i> (Fallén)          | 223. <i>Myrmedobia coleoptrata</i> (Fallén)          |
| [DELETED]                                     | 224. <i>Myrmedobia bedwelli</i> China                |
| <i>Loricula distinguenda</i> (Reuter)         | 221. <i>Myrmedobia distinguenda</i> Reuter           |
| <i>Loricula elegantula</i> (Baerensprung)     | 219. <i>Loricula elegantula</i> (Baerensprung)       |
| <i>Loricula exilis</i> (Fallén)               | 220. <i>Myrmedobia tenella</i> (Zetterstedt)         |
| <i>Loricula inconspicua</i> (Douglas & Scott) | 222. <i>Myrmedobia inconspicua</i> (Douglas & Scott) |
| <i>Loricula pselaphiformis</i> Curtis         | 218. <i>Loricula pselaphiformis</i> Curtis           |
| <i>Loricula ruficeps</i> (Reuter)             | 219A.  |

MIRIDAE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <i>Acetropis gimmerthali</i> (Flor)             | 410. <i>Acetropis gimmerthali</i> (Flor)        |
| <i>Adelphocoris lineolatus</i> (Goeze)          | 390. <i>Adelphocoris lineolatus</i> (Goeze)     |
| <i>Adelphocoris quadripunctatus</i> (Fabricius) | 390A.   |
| <i>Adelphocoris seticornis</i> (Fabricius)      | 388. <i>Adelphocoris seticornis</i> (Fabricius) |
| <i>Adelphocoris ticinensis</i> (Meyer-Dür)      | 389. <i>Adelphocoris ticinensis</i> (Meyer-Dür) |
| <i>Agnocoris reclairei</i> (Wagner)             | 371. <i>Agnocoris reclairei</i> (Wagner)        |
| <i>Alloeotomus gothicus</i> (Fallén)            | 232. <i>Alloeotomus gothicus</i> (Fallén)       |
| <i>Amblytylus brevicollis</i> Fieber            | 243. <i>Amblytylus brevicollis</i> Fieber       |
| <i>Amblytylus delicatus</i> (Perris)            | 242. <i>Amblytylus delicatus</i> (Perris)       |
| <i>Amblytylus nasutus</i> (Kirschbaum)          | 244. <i>Amblytylus nasutus</i> (Kirschbaum)     |
| <i>Apolygus limbatus</i> (Fallén)               | 370A. <i>Lygocoris limbatus</i> (Fallén)        |
| <i>Apolygus lucorum</i> (Meyer-Dür)             | 370. <i>Lygocoris lucorum</i> (Meyer-Dür)       |
| <i>Apolygus spinolae</i> (Meyer-Dür)            | 369. <i>Lygocoris spinolai</i> (Meyer-Dür)      |
| <i>Asciodema obsoleta</i> (Fieber)              | 289. <i>Asciodema obsoletum</i> Fieber          |
| <i>Atractotomus magnicornis</i> (Fallén)        | 276. <i>Atractotomus magnicornis</i> (Fallén)   |
| <i>Atractotomus mali</i> (Meyer-Dür)            | 275. <i>Atractotomus mali</i> (Meyer-Dür)       |
| <i>Atractotomus parvulus</i> Reuter             | 276A.   |
| <i>Blepharidopterus angulatus</i> (Fallén)      | 327. <i>Blepharidopterus angulatus</i> (Fallén) |
| <i>Blepharidopterus diaphanus</i> (Kirschbaum)  | 345. <i>Orthotylus diaphanus</i> (Kirschbaum)   |

## MIRIDAE (CONTINUED)

- Bothynotus pilosus* (Boheman)  
*Brachyarthrum limitatum* Fieber  
*Brachynotocoris puncticornis* Reuter  
*Bryocoris pteridis* (Fallén)  
*Calocoris alpestris* (Meyer-Dür)  
*Calocoris roseomaculatus* (De Geer)  
*Camptozygum aequale* (Villers)  
*Campylomma annulicorne* (Signoret)  
*Campylomma verbasci* (Meyer-Dür)  
*Campyloneura virgula* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
*Capsodes flavomarginatus* (Donovan)  
*Capsodes gothicus* (Linnaeus)  
*Capsodes sulcatus* (Fieber)  
*Capsus ater* (Linnaeus)  
*Capsus wagneri* (Remane)  
*Charagochilus gyllenhalii* (Fallén)  
*Charagochilus weberi* Wagner  
*Chlamydatius evanescens* (Boheman)  
*Chlamydatius pulicarius* (Fallén)  
*Chlamydatius pullus* (Reuter)  
*Chlamydatius saltitans* (Fallén)  
*Chlamydatius wilkinsoni* (Douglas & Scott)  
*Closterotomus fulvomaculatus* (De Geer)  
*Closterotomus norvegicus* (Gmelin)  
*Closterotomus trivialis* (A. Costa)  
*Compsidolon salicellum* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
*Conostethus brevis* Reuter  
*Conostethus griseus* Douglas & Scott  
*Conostethus roseus* (Fallén)  
*Conostethus venustus* (Fieber)  
*Cyllecoris histrionicus* (Linnaeus)  
*Cyrtorhinus caricis* (Fallén)  
*Deraeocoris flavilinea* (A. Costa)  
*Deraeocoris lutescens* (Schilling)  
*Deraeocoris olivaceus* (Fabricius)  
*Deraeocoris ruber* (Linnaeus)  
*Deraeocoris scutellaris* (Fabricius)  
*Dichrooscytus gustavi* Josifov  
*Dichrooscytus rufipennis* (Fallén)  
*Dicyphus annulatus* (Wolff)  
*Dicyphus constrictus* (Boheman)  
*Dicyphus epilobii* Reuter  
*Dicyphus errans* (Wolff)  
*Dicyphus escalerae* Lindberg  
*Dicyphus globulifer* (Fallén)  
*Dicyphus pallicornis* (Fieber)  
*Dicyphus pallidus* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
*Dicyphus stachydis* J. Sahlberg  
*Dicyphus tamaninii* Wagner  
*Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus* (De Geer)  
[DELETED]  
*Europiella artemisiae* (Becker)  
*Europiella decolor* (Uhler)  
*Fieberocapsus flaveolus* (Reuter)  
*Globiceps flavomaculatus* (Fabricius)  
*Globiceps fulvicollis* Jakovlev  
*Globiceps juniperi* Reuter  
*Grypocoris stysi* (Wagner)  
*Hadrodemus m-flavum* (Goeze)
227. *Bothynotus pilosus* (Boheman)  
251. *Brachyarthrum limitatum* Fieber  
350A.  
226. *Bryocoris pteridis* (Fallén)  
385. *Calocoris major* (Schilling)  
386. *Calocoris roseomaculatus* (De Geer)  
372. *Camptozygum pinastri* (Fallén)  
286A.  
286. *Campylomma verbasci* (Meyer-Dür)  
303. *Campyloneura virgula* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
407. *Capsodes flavomarginatus* (Donovan)  
409. *Capsodes gothicus* (Linnaeus)  
408. *Capsodes sulcatus* (Fieber)  
404. *Capsus ater* (Linnaeus)  
405. *Capsus wagneri* Remane  
378. *Charagochilus gyllenhalii* (Fallén)  
378A.  
284. *Chlamydatius evanescens* (Boheman)  
284A. *Chlamydatius pulicarius* (Fallén)  
281. *Chlamydatius pullus* (Reuter)  
282. *Chlamydatius saltitans* (Fallén)  
283. *Chlamydatius wilkinsoni* (Douglas & Scott)  
384. *Calocoris fulvomaculatus* (De Geer)  
387. *Calocoris norvegicus* (Gmelin)  
387A.  
274. *Psallus salicellus* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
236. *Conostethus brevis* Reuter  
235. *Conostethus friscus* Wagner  
237. *Conostethus roseus* (Fallén)  
237A.  
319. *Cyllecoris histrionicus* (Linnaeus)  
347. *Cyrtorhinus caricis* (Fallén)  
231A.  
228. *Deraeocoris lutescens* (Schilling)  
231. *Deraeocoris olivaceus* (Fabricius)  
229. *Deraeocoris ruber* (Linnaeus)  
230. *Deraeocoris scutellaris* (Fabricius)  
380. *Dichrooscytus valesianus* (Meyer-Dür)  
379. *Dichrooscytus rufipennis* (Fallén)  
301. *Dicyphus annulatus* (Wolff)  
296. *Dicyphus constrictus* (Boheman)  
297. *Dicyphus epilobii* Reuter  
298. *Dicyphus errans* (Wolff)  
299A.  
302. *Dicyphus globulifer* (Fallén)  
300. *Dicyphus pallicornis* (Meyer-Dür)  
299B.  
299. *Dicyphus stachydis* Reuter  
299C.  
320. *Dryophilocoris flavoquadrimaculatus* (De Geer)  
277. *Plagiognathus albipennis* (Fallén) \*\*\*  
277A.  
277B.  
318. *Fieberocapsus flaveolus* (Reuter)  
323. *Globiceps flavomaculatus* (Fabricius)  
321. *Globiceps cruciatus* Reuter  
322. *Globiceps salicicola* Reuter  
383. *Calocoris sexguttatus* (Fabricius)  
409A. *Hadrodemus m-flavum* (Goeze)

## MIRIDAE (CONTINUED)

- Hallodapus montandoni* Reuter  
*Hallodapus rufescens* (Burmeister)  
*Halticus apterus* (Linnaeus)  
*Halticus luteicollis* (Panzer)  
*Halticus macrocephalus* Fieber  
*Halticus saltator* (Geoffroy)  
*Harpocera thoracica* (Fallén)  
*Heterocordylus genistae* (Scopoli)  
*Heterocordylus tibialis* (Hahn)  
*Heterotoma planicornis* (Pallas)  
*Hoplomachus thunbergii* (Fallén)  
*Hypseloecus visci* (Puton)  
*Leptopterna dolabrata* (Linnaeus)  
*Leptopterna ferrugata* (Fallén)  
*Liocoris tripustulatus* (Fabricius)  
*Lopus decolor* (Fallén)  
*Lygocoris pabulinus* (Linnaeus)  
*Lygocoris rugicollis* (Fallén)  
*Lygus maritimus* Wagner  
*Lygus pratensis* (Linnaeus)  
*Lygus punctatus* (Zetterstedt)  
*Lygus rugulipennis* Poppius  
*Lygus wagneri* Remane  
*Macrolophus pygmaeus* (Rambur)  
*Macrolophus rubi* Woodroffe  
*Macrotylus horvathi* (Reuter)  
*Macrotylus paykullii* (Fallén)  
*Macrotylus solitarius* (Meyer-Dür)  
*Malacocoris chlorizans* (Panzer)  
*Mecomma ambulans* (Fallén)  
*Mecomma dispar* (Boheman)  
*Megacoelum beckeri* (Fieber)  
*Megacoelum infusum* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
*Megaloceroea recticornis* (Geoffroy)  
*Megalocoleus molliculus* (Fallén)  
*Megalocoleus tanacetii* (Fallén)  
*Miridius quadrivirgatus* (A. Costa)  
*Miris striatus* (Linnaeus)  
*Monalocoris filicis* (Linnaeus)  
*Monosynamma bohemanii* (Fallén)  
*Monosynamma maritimum* (Wagner)  
*Monosynamma sabulicola* (Wagner)  
*Myrmecoris gracilis* (R.F. Sahlberg)  
*Neolygus contaminatus* (Fallén)  
*Neolygus populi* (Leston)  
*Neolygus viridis* (Fallén)  
*Notostira elongata* (Geoffroy)  
*Notostira erratica* (Linnaeus)  
*Oncotylus viridiflavus* (Goeze)  
*Orthocephalus coriaceus* (Fabricius)  
*Orthocephalus saltator* (Hahn)  
*Orthonotus rufifrons* (Fallén)  
*Orthops basalis* (A. Costa)  
*Orthops campestris* (Linnaeus)  
*Orthops kalmii* (Linnaeus)  
*Orthotylus adenocarpi* (Perris)  
*Orthotylus bilineatus* (Fallén)  
*Orthotylus caprai* Wagner  
*Orthotylus concolor* (Kirschbaum)
292. *Hallodapus montandoni* (Reuter)  
291. *Hallodapus rufescens* (Burmeister)  
308. *Halticus apterus* (Linnaeus)  
311. *Halticus luteicollis* (Panzer)  
310. *Halticus macrocephalus* Fieber  
309. *Halticus saltator* (Geoffroy)  
248. *Harpocera thoracica* (Fallén)  
324. *Heterocordylus genistae* (Scopoli)  
325. *Heterocordylus tibialis* (Hahn)  
326. *Heterotoma merioptera* (Scopoli)  
238. *Hoplomachus thunbergii* (Fallén)  
307A.  
423. *Leptopterna dolabrata* (Linnaeus)  
422. *Leptopterna ferrugata* (Fallén)  
358. *Liocoris tripustulatus* (Fabricius)  
233. *Lopus decolor* (Fallén)  
365. *Lygocoris pabulinus* (Linnaeus)  
373. *Plesiocoris rugicollis* (Fallén)  
356. *Lygus maritimus* Wagner \*\*\*  
355. *Lygus pratensis* (Linnaeus) \*\*\*  
353. *Lygus punctatus* (Zetterstedt) \*\*\*  
357. *Lygus rugulipennis* Poppius  
354. *Lygus wagneri* Remane \*\*\*  
295. *Macrolophus nubilus* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
294. *Macrolophus rubi* Woodroffe  
246A.  
246. *Macrotylus paykulli* (Fallén)  
245. *Macrotylus solitarius* (Meyer-Dür)  
317. *Malacocoris chlorizans* (Panzer)  
349. *Mecomma ambulans* Fallén  
350. *Mecomma dispar* (Boheman)  
392. *Megalocoelum beckeri* (Fieber)  
391. *Megacoelum infusum* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
416. *Megaloceroea recticornis* (Geoffroy)  
240. *Megalocoleus molliculus* (Fallén)  
241. *Megalocoleus pilosus* (Schränk)  
394. *Miridius quadrivirgatus* (Costa)  
381. *Miris striatus* (Linnaeus)  
225. *Monalocoris filicis* (Linnaeus)  
285. *Monosynamma bohemani* (Fallén) \*\*\*  
285A.  
285B.  
351. *Myrmecoris gracilis* (Sahlberg)  
368. *Lygocoris contaminatus* (Fallén)  
367. *Lygocoris populi* Leston  
366. *Lygocoris viridis* (Fallén)  
415. *Notostira elongata* (Geoffroy)  
415A.  
234. *Oncotylus viridiflavus* (Goeze)  
315. *Orthocephalus coriaceus* (Fabricius)  
316. *Orthocephalus saltator* (Hahn)  
247. *Orthonotus rufifrons* (Fallén)  
364A.  
363. *Orthops campestris* (Linnaeus) \*\*\*  
364. *Orthops kalmii* (Linnaeus) \*\*\*  
339. *Orthotylus adenocarpi* (Perris)  
348. *Neomecomma bilineatus* (Fallén)  
344A.  
341. *Orthotylus concolor* (Kirschbaum)

MIRIDAE (CONTINUED)

- Orthotylus ericetorum* (Fallén)  
*Orthotylus flavinervis* (Kirschbaum)  
*Orthotylus flavosparsus* (C.R. Sahlberg)  
*Orthotylus fuscescens* (Kirschbaum)  
*Orthotylus junipericola* Linnavuori  
*Orthotylus marginalis* Reuter  
*Orthotylus moncreaffi* (Douglas & Scott)  
*Orthotylus nassatus* (Fabricius)  
*Orthotylus ochrotrichus* Fieber  
*Orthotylus prasinus* (Fallén)  
*Orthotylus rubidus* (Puton)  
*Orthotylus tenellus* (Fallén)  
*Orthotylus virens* (Fallén)  
*Orthotylus virescens* (Douglas & Scott)  
*Orthotylus viridinervis* (Kirschbaum)  
*Pachytomella parallela* (Meyer-Dür)  
*Pantilius tunicatus* (Fabricius)  
*Parapsallus vitellinus* (Scholtz)  
*Phoenicocoris obscurellus* (Fallén)  
*Phylus coryli* (Linnaeus)  
*Phylus melanocephalus* (Linnaeus)  
[DELETED]  
*Phytocoris dimidiatus* Kirschbaum  
*Phytocoris insignis* Reuter  
*Phytocoris longipennis* Flor  
*Phytocoris pini* Kirschbaum  
*Phytocoris populi* (Linnaeus)  
*Phytocoris reuteri* Saunders  
*Phytocoris tiliae* (Fabricius)  
*Phytocoris ulmi* (Linnaeus)  
*Phytocoris varipes* Boheman  
*Pilophorus cinnamopterus* (Kirschbaum)  
*Pilophorus clavatus* (Linnaeus)  
*Pilophorus confusus* (Kirschbaum)  
*Pilophorus perplexus* Douglas & Scott  
*Pinalitus atomarius* (Meyer-Dür)  
*Pinalitus cervinus* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
*Pinalitus rubricatus* (Fallén)  
*Pinalitus viscicola* (Puton)  
*Pithanus maerkelii* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
*Placochilus seladonicus* (Fallén)  
*Plagiognathus arbustorum* (Fabricius)  
*Plagiognathus chrysanthemi* (Wolff)  
*Platycranus bicolor* (Douglas & Scott)  
*Plesiodema pinetella* (Zetterstedt)  
*Polymerus nigrita* (Fallén)  
*Polymerus palustris* (Reuter)  
*Polymerus unifasciatus* (Fabricius)  
*Polymerus vulneratus* (Panzer)  
*Psallodema fieberi* (Fieber)  
*Psallus albicinctus* (Kirschbaum)  
*Psallus ambiguus* (Fallén)  
*Psallus anaemicus* Seidenstücker  
*Psallus assimilis* Stichel  
*Psallus betuleti* (Fallén)  
*Psallus confusus* Rieger  
*Psallus falleni* Reuter  
*Psallus flavellus* Stichel  
*Psallus haematodes* (Gmelin)  
338. *Orthotylus ericetorum* (Fallén)  
333. *Orthotylus flavinervis* (Kirschbaum)  
342. *Orthotylus flavosparsus* (Sahlberg)  
329. *Orthotylus fuscescens* (Kirschbaum)  
344B.  
332. *Orthotylus marginalis* Reuter  
344. *Orthotylus moncreaffi* (Douglas and Scott)  
335. *Orthotylus nassatus* (Fabricius)  
336. *Orthotylus ochrotrichus* Fieber  
337. *Orthotylus prasinus* (Fallén)  
343. *Orthotylus rubidus* (Fieber)  
330. *Orthotylus tenellus* (Fallén)  
334. *Orthotylus virens* (Fallén)  
340. *Orthotylus virescens* (Douglas and Scott)  
331. *Orthotylus viridinervis* (Kirschbaum)  
314. *Pachytomella parallela* (Meyer-Dür)  
406. *Pantilius tunicatus* (Fabricius)  
280. *Plagiognathus vitellinus* (Scholtz)  
272. *Psallus obscurellus* (Fallén)  
254. *Phylus coryli* (Linnaeus)  
253. *Phylus melanocephalus* (Linnaeus)  
252. *Phylus pallipes* Fieber  
397. *Phytocoris dimidiatus* Kirschbaum  
403. *Phytocoris insignis* Reuter  
398. *Phytocoris longipennis* Flor  
400. *Phytocoris pini* Kirschbaum  
396. *Phytocoris populi* (Linnaeus)  
399. *Phytocoris reuteri* Saunders  
395. *Phytocoris tiliae* (Fabricius)  
401. *Phytocoris ulmi* (Linnaeus)  
402. *Phytocoris varipes* Boheman  
304. *Pilophorus cinnamopterus* (Kirschbaum)  
305. *Pilophorus clavatus* (Linnaeus)  
306. *Pilophorus confusus* (Kirschbaum)  
307. *Pilophorus perplexus* Douglas and Scott  
359. *Orthops atomarius* (Meyer-Dür)  
361. *Orthops cervinus* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
360. *Orthops rubricatus* (Fallén)  
362. *Orthops viscicola* (Puton)  
352. *Pithanus maerkeli* (Herrich-Schaeffer)  
290A.  
278. *Plagiognathus arbustorum* (Fabricius)  
279. *Plagiognathus chrysanthemi* (Wolff)  
328. *Pachylops bicolor* (Douglas and Scott)  
255. *Plesiodema pinetellum* (Zetterstedt)  
377. *Polymerus nigritus* (Fallén)  
375. *Polymerus palustris* (Reuter)  
374. *Polymerus unifasciatus* (Fabricius)  
376. *Polymerus vulneratus* (Panzer)  
290. *Asciodema fieberi* (Douglas & Scott)  
270. *Psallus albicinctus* (Kirschbaum)  
257. *Psallus ambiguus* (Fallén)  
271A.  
260. *Psallus assimilis* Stichel  
256. *Psallus betuleti* (Fallén) \*\*\*  
268. *Psallus diminutus* (Kirschbaum)  
266. *Psallus falleni* Reuter  
264. *Psallus flavellus* Stichel  
263. *Psallus roseus* (Fabricius)



## MIRIDAE (CONTINUED)

<i>Psallus helenae</i> Josifov	271B.
<i>Psallus lepidus</i> Fieber	265. <i>Psallus lepidus</i> Fieber
<i>Psallus lucanicus</i> Wagner	271C.
<i>Psallus luridus</i> Reuter	273. <i>Psallus luridus</i> Reuter
<i>Psallus mollis</i> (Mulsant & Rey)	269. <i>Psallus masseei</i> Woodroffe
<i>Psallus montanus</i> Josifov	256A.
<i>Psallus pardalis</i> Seidenstücker	271D.
<i>Psallus perrisi</i> (Mulsant & Rey)	258. <i>Psallus perrisi</i> Wagner
<i>Psallus pseudoplatani</i> Reichling	261A.
<i>Psallus quercus</i> (Kirschbaum)	262. <i>Psallus quercus</i> (Kirschbaum)
<i>Psallus salicis</i> (Kirschbaum)	267. <i>Psallus alnicola</i> Douglas and Scott
<i>Psallus variabilis</i> (Fallén)	261. <i>Psallus variabilis</i> (Fallén)
<i>Psallus varians</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)	271. <i>Psallus varians</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)
<i>Psallus wagneri</i> Ossiannilsson	259. <i>Psallus wagneri</i> Ossiannilsson
<i>Pseudoloxops coccineus</i> (Meyer-Dür)	346. <i>Pseudoloxops coccineus</i> (Meyer-Dür)
<i>Reuteria marqueti</i> Puton	350B.
<i>Rhabdomiris striatellus</i> (Fabricius)	382. <i>Calocoris quadripunctatus</i> (Villers)
<i>Salicarus roseri</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)	287. <i>Sthenarus roseri</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)
<i>Stenodema calcarata</i> (Fallén)	411. <i>Stenodema calcaratum</i> (Fallén)
<i>Stenodema holsata</i> (Fabricius)	414. <i>Stenodema holsatum</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Stenodema laevigata</i> (Linnaeus)	413. <i>Stenodema laevigatum</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Stenodema trispinosa</i> Reuter	412. <i>Stenodema trispinosum</i> Reuter
<i>Stenotus binotatus</i> (Fabricius)	393. <i>Stenotus binotatus</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Sthenarus rotermundi</i> (Scholtz)	288. <i>Sthenarus rotermundi</i> Scholtz
<i>Strongylocoris leucocephalus</i> (Linnaeus)	312. <i>Strongylocoris leucocephalus</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Strongylocoris luridus</i> (Fallén)	313. <i>Strongylocoris luridus</i> (Fallén)
<i>Systellonotus triguttatus</i> (Linnaeus)	293. <i>Systellonotus triguttatus</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Teratocoris antennatus</i> (Boheman)	419. <i>Teratocoris antennatus</i> (Boheman)
<i>Teratocoris caricis</i> Kirkaldy	421A.
<i>Teratocoris saundersi</i> Douglas & Scott	421. <i>Teratocoris saundersi</i> Douglas and Scott
<i>Teratocoris viridis</i> Douglas & Scott	420. <i>Teratocoris viridis</i> Douglas and Scott
<i>Tinicephalus hortulanus</i> (Meyer-Dür)	239. <i>Tinicephalus hortulanus</i> (Meyer-Dür)
<i>Trigonotylus caelestialium</i> (Kirkaldy)	418A.
<i>Trigonotylus psammaecolor</i> Reuter	417. <i>Trigonotylus psammaecolor</i> Reuter
<i>Trigonotylus ruficornis</i> (Geoffroy)	418. <i>Trigonotylus ruficornis</i> (Geoffroy) ***
<i>Tropidosteptes pacificus</i> (Van Duzee)	409A.
<i>Tupiocoris rhododendri</i> (Dolling)	303A.
<i>Tuponia brevisrostris</i> Reuter	290C.
<i>Tuponia mixticolor</i> (A. Costa)	290B.
<i>Tytthus pubescens</i> (Knight)	250. <i>Tytthus geminus</i> (Flor)
<i>Tytthus pygmaeus</i> (Zetterstedt)	249. <i>Tytthus pygmaeus</i> (Zetterstedt)
<i>Zygimus nigriceps</i> (Fallén)	409B. <i>Zygimus nigriceps</i> (Fallén)

## CERATOCOMBIDAE

<i>Ceratocombus coleoptratus</i> (Zetterstedt)	424. <i>Ceratocombus coleoptrata</i> (Zetterstedt)
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## DIPSOCORIDAE

<i>Cryptostemma alienum</i> Herrich-Schaeffer	426. <i>Cryptostemma alienum</i> Herrich-Schaeffer
<i>Pachycoleus waltili</i> Fieber	425. <i>Pachycoleus rufescens</i> Sahlberg

## SALDIDAE

<i>Chartoscirta cincta</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)	445. <i>Chartoscirta cincta</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)
<i>Chartoscirta cocksi</i> (Curtis)	447. <i>Chartoscirta cocksi</i> (Curtis)
<i>Chartoscirta elegantula</i> (Fallén)	446. <i>Chartoscirta elegantula</i> (Fallén)
<i>Chiloxanthus pilosus</i> (Fallén)	427. <i>Chiloxanthus pilosus</i> (Fallén)
<i>Halosalda lateralis</i> (Fallén)	428. <i>Halosalda lateralis</i> (Fallén)
<i>Macrosaldula scotica</i> (Curtis)	432. <i>Saldula scotica</i> (Curtis)
<i>Micracanthia marginalis</i> (Fallén)	443. <i>Micracanthia marginalis</i> (Fallén)
<i>Salda littoralis</i> (Linnaeus)	429. <i>Salda littoralis</i> (Linnaeus)

SALDIDAE (CONTINUED)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Salda morio</i> Zetterstedt         | 431. <i>Salda morio</i> Zetterstedt          |
| <i>Salda muelleri</i> (Gmelin)         | 430. <i>Salda muelleri</i> (Gmelin)          |
| <i>Saldula arenicola</i> (Scholtz)     | 442. <i>Saldula arenicola</i> (Scholtz)      |
| <i>Saldula c-album</i> (Fieber)        | 435. <i>Saldula c-album</i> (Fieber)         |
| <i>Saldula connemarae</i> Walton       | 442B.  |
| <i>Saldula fucicola</i> (J. Sahlberg)  | 436. <i>Saldula vestita</i> (Douglas)        |
| <i>Saldula melanoscela</i> (Fieber)    | 442A.  |
| <i>Saldula opacula</i> (Zetterstedt)   | 438. <i>Saldula opacula</i> (Zetterstedt)    |
| <i>Saldula orthochila</i> (Fieber)     | 433. <i>Saldula orthochila</i> (Fieber)      |
| <i>Saldula pallipes</i> (Fabricius)    | 440. <i>Saldula pallipes</i> (Fabricius) *** |
| <i>Saldula palustris</i> (Douglas)     | 441. <i>Saldula palustris</i> (Douglas) ***  |
| <i>Saldula pilosella</i> (Thomson)     | 439. <i>Saldula pilosella</i> (Thomson)      |
| <i>Saldula saltatoria</i> (Linnaeus)   | 434. <i>Saldula saltatoria</i> (Linnaeus)    |
| <i>Saldula setulosa</i> (Puton)        | 437. <i>Saldula setulosa</i> Puton           |
| <i>Teloleuca pellucens</i> (Fabricius) | 444. <i>Teloleuca pellucens</i> (Fabricius)  |

AEOPHILIDAE

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Aepophilus bonnairei</i> Signoret | 448. <i>Aepophilus bonnairei</i> (Signoret) |
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MESOVELIIDAE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Mesovelia furcata</i> Mulsant & Rey | 449. <i>Mesovelia furcata</i> (Mulsant and Rey) |
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HEBRIDAE

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Hebrus pusillus</i> (Fallén) | 450. <i>Hebrus pusillus</i> (Fallén) |
| <i>Hebrus ruficeps</i> Thomson  | 451. <i>Hebrus ruficeps</i> Thomson  |

HYDROMETRIDAE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Hydrometra gracilenta</i> Horváth   | 453. <i>Hydrometra gracilenta</i> Horvath   |
| <i>Hydrometra stagnorum</i> (Linnaeus) | 452. <i>Hydrometra stagnorum</i> (Linnaeus) |

VELIIDAE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Microvelia buenoi</i> Drake            | 458. <i>Microvelia umbricola</i> Wroblewski    |
| <i>Microvelia pygmaea</i> (Dufour)        | 457. <i>Microvelia pygmaea</i> (Dufour)        |
| <i>Microvelia reticulata</i> (Burmeister) | 456. <i>Microvelia reticulata</i> (Burmeister) |
| <i>Velia caprai</i> Tamanini              | 454. <i>Velia caprai</i> Tamanini              |
| <i>Velia saulii</i> Tamanini              | 455. <i>Velia saulii</i> Tamanini              |

GERRIDAE

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <i>Aquarius najas</i> (De Geer)              | 466. <i>Aquarius najas</i> (De Geer)               |
| <i>Aquarius paludum</i> (Fabricius)          | 467. <i>Aquarius paludum</i> (Fabricius)           |
| <i>Gerris argentatus</i> Schummel            | 459. <i>Gerris argentatus</i> Schummel             |
| <i>Gerris costae</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)     | 462. <i>Gerris costai</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)      |
| <i>Gerris gibbifer</i> Schummel              | 463. <i>Gerris gibbifer</i> Schummel               |
| <i>Gerris lacustris</i> (Linnaeus)           | 464. <i>Gerris lacustris</i> (Linnaeus)            |
| <i>Gerris lateralis</i> Schummel             | 460. <i>Gerris lateralis</i> Schummel              |
| <i>Gerris odontogaster</i> (Zetterstedt)     | 465. <i>Gerris odontogaster</i> (Zetterstedt)      |
| <i>Gerris thoracicus</i> Schummel            | 461. <i>Gerris thoracicus</i> Schummel             |
| <i>Limnporus rufoscutellatus</i> (Latreille) | 467A. <i>Limnporus rufoscutellatus</i> (Latreille) |

NEPIDAE

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Nepa cinerea</i> Linnaeus       | 468. <i>Nepa cinerea</i> Linnaeus       |
| <i>Ranatra linearis</i> (Linnaeus) | 469. <i>Ranatra linearis</i> (Linnaeus) |

NAUCORIDAE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>Ilyocoris cimicoides</i> (Linnaeus) | 470. <i>Ilyocoris cimicoides</i> (Linnaeus) |
| <i>Naucoris maculatus</i> Fabricius    | 470A.                                       |

APHELOCHEIRIDAE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Aphelocheirus aestivalis</i> (Fabricius) | 471. <i>Aphelocheirus aestivalis</i> (Fabricius) |
|---|--|

NOTONECTIDAE

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Notonecta glauca</i> Linnaeus    | 472. <i>Notonecta glauca</i> Linnaeus      |
| <i>Notonecta maculata</i> Fabricius | 475. <i>Notonecta maculata</i> (Fabricius) |
| <i>Notonecta obliqua</i> Thunberg   | 473. <i>Notonecta obliqua</i> Gallen       |
| <i>Notonecta viridis</i> Delcourt   | 474. <i>Notonecta marmorea</i> Fabricius   |

PLEIDAE

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>Plea minutissima</i> Leach | 476. <i>Plea atomaria</i> (Pallas) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|

CORIXIDAE

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <i>Arctocorisa carinata</i> (C.R. Sahlberg)     | 494. <i>Arctocorisa carinata</i> (Sahlberg)            |
| <i>Arctocorisa germari</i> (Fieber)             | 493. <i>Arctocorisa germari</i> (Fieber)               |
| <i>Callicorixa praeusta</i> (Fieber)            | 483. <i>Callicorixa praeusta</i> (Fieber)              |
| <i>Callicorixa wollastoni</i> (Douglas & Scott) | 484. <i>Callicorixa wollastoni</i> (Douglas and Scott) |
| <i>Corixa affinis</i> Leach                     | 487. <i>Corixa affinis</i> Leach                       |
| <i>Corixa dentipes</i> Thomson                  | 486. <i>Corixa dentipes</i> (Thomson)                  |
| <i>Corixa iberica</i> Jansson                   | 488A.  |
| <i>Corixa panzeri</i> Fieber                    | 488. <i>Corixa panzeri</i> (Fieber)                    |
| <i>Corixa punctata</i> (Illiger)                | 485. <i>Corixa punctata</i> (Illiger)                  |
| <i>Cymatia bonsdorffii</i> (C.R. Sahlberg)      | 481. <i>Cymatia bonsdorffi</i> (Sahlberg)              |
| <i>Cymatia coleoptrata</i> (Fabricius)          | 480. <i>Cymatia coleoptrata</i> (Fabricius)            |
| <i>Cymatia rogenhoferi</i> (Fieber)             | 481A.  |
| <i>Glaenocorisa cavifrons</i> (Thomson)         | 482A.  |
| <i>Glaenocorisa propinqua</i> (Fieber)          | 482. <i>Glaenocorisa propinqua</i> (Fieber) ***        |
| <i>Hesperocorixa castanea</i> (Thomson)         | 491. <i>Hesperocorixa castanea</i> (Thomson)           |
| <i>Hesperocorixa linnaei</i> (Fieber)           | 490. <i>Hesperocorixa linnei</i> (Fieber)              |
| <i>Hesperocorixa moesta</i> (Fieber)            | 492. <i>Hesperocorixa moesta</i> (Fieber)              |
| <i>Hesperocorixa sahlbergi</i> (Fieber)         | 489. <i>Hesperocorixa sahlbergi</i> (Fieber)           |
| <i>Micronecta griseola</i> Horváth              | 479A.  |
| <i>Micronecta minutissima</i> (Linnaeus)        | 479. <i>Micronecta minutissima</i> (Linnaeus)          |
| <i>Micronecta poweri</i> (Douglas & Scott)      | 478. <i>Micronecta poweri</i> (Douglas and Scott)      |
| <i>Micronecta scholtzi</i> (Fieber)             | 477. <i>Micronecta scholtzi</i> (Fieber)               |
| <i>Paracorixa concinna</i> (Fieber)             | 504. <i>Sigara concinna</i> (Fieber)                   |
| <i>Sigara distincta</i> (Fieber)                | 501. <i>Sigara distincta</i> (Fieber)                  |
| <i>Sigara dorsalis</i> (Leach)                  | 495. <i>Sigara dorsalis</i> (Leach)                    |
| <i>Sigara falleni</i> (Fieber)                  | 499. <i>Sigara falleni</i> (Fieber)                    |
| <i>Sigara fallenoidea</i> (Hungerford)          | 500. <i>Sigara fallenoidea</i> (Hungerford)            |
| <i>Sigara fossarum</i> (Leach)                  | 497. <i>Sigara fossarum</i> (Leach)                    |
| <i>Sigara iactans</i> Jansson                   | 501A.  |
| <i>Sigara lateralis</i> (Leach)                 | 502. <i>Sigara lateralis</i> (Leach)                   |
| <i>Sigara limitata</i> (Fieber)                 | 507. <i>Sigara limitata</i> (Fieber)                   |
| <i>Sigara longipalis</i> (J. Sahlberg)          | 501B.  |
| <i>Sigara nigrolineata</i> (Fieber)             | 503. <i>Sigara nigrolineata</i> (Fieber)               |
| <i>Sigara scotti</i> (Douglas & Scott)          | 498. <i>Sigara scotti</i> (Fieber)                     |
| <i>Sigara selecta</i> (Fieber)                  | 509. <i>Sigara selecta</i> (Fieber)                    |
| <i>Sigara semistriata</i> (Fieber)              | 506. <i>Sigara semistriata</i> (Fieber)                |
| <i>Sigara stagnalis</i> (Leach)                 | 508. <i>Sigara stagnalis</i> (Leach)                   |
| <i>Sigara striata</i> (Linnaeus)                | 496. <i>Sigara striata</i> (Linnaeus)                  |
| <i>Sigara venusta</i> (Douglas & Scott)         | 505. <i>Sigara venusta</i> (Douglas and Scott)         |

## APPENDIX B

Listed below are the species names of Southwood & Leston (1959) that are now ambiguous, corresponding to more than one modern species, or have been deleted from the British Isles list.

### PENTATOMIDAE

36. *Carpocoris pudicus* (Poda)

There are no authenticated British Isles specimens of this species, and records for the insect have long been regarded as probably referring to either *Carpocoris mediterraneus* (Tamanini) or *Carpocoris purpureipennis* (De Geer). Authenticated British Isles records now exist for both of these species (Bantock, 2014; Ryan, 2014c; Ryan, 2015a), but not *C. pudicus*, which is therefore deleted from the British Isles list.

39A. *Nezara viridula* (Linnaeus)

This species is not ambiguous in its name but in the origin of its records. It was formerly found in the British Isles only in association with imported produce, and was not therefore regarded as a British Isles species (Southwood & Leston, 1959). However, it has since established itself in these islands (Barclay, 2004), and recent records are acceptable, if of natural origin.

### RHOPALIDAE

58. *Stictopleurus punctatonervosus* (Goeze)

58A. *Stictopleurus abutilon* (Rossi)

Old records for this formerly rare genus were reported under several names, only the above two of which have been found to apply to British Isles specimens in collections (Dolling, 1978). In the 1990s, these two species became established in the Britain Isles, and they have now been recorded in many English counties (Ryan, 2014c). It is not clear from Dolling's work over what names the specimens he identified were standing, and therefore whether the above two species have been confused with each other. However, it is perhaps prudent to disregard old records for this genus, unless authenticated by a specimen.

### LYGAEIDAE

74. *Nysius thymi* (Wolff)

The addition of *Nysius ericae* (Schilling) to the British Isles list by Woodroffe (1959b) rendered prior records for the similar *N. thymi* doubtful. Four more species of *Nysius* Dallas have been found in Britain in recent decades (see Appendix A and species accounts), but there is no published evidence that they have been confused with the existing species, or with each other.

93. *Megalonotus chiragra* (Fabricius)

The name of this species became ambiguous when a subspecies was raised to specific rank, adding *Megalonotus sabulicola* (Thomson) to the British Isles list (Southwood, 1963). Further confusion arose when *Megalonotus emarginatus* (Rey) was separated (Aukema & Nau, 1992).

96. *Trapezonotus arenarius* (Linnaeus)

The first separation in the British Isles literature of all three species in this complex (*Trapezonotus arenarius* (Linnaeus) *sensu stricto*, *Trapezonotus desertus* Seidenstücker and *Trapezonotus dispar* Stål) was that of Woodroffe (1960a). Southwood & Leston (1959) described all three forms under the single name of *T. arenarius*. Woodroffe regarded the characters previously used in the British Isles literature as unreliable for separation, and reported confusion amongst the identity of British Isles specimens in collections (Woodroffe, 1960a & 1960b).

126. *Eremocoris fenestratus* (Herrich-Schaeffer)

Woodroffe (1962b) added *Eremocoris abietis* (Linnaeus) to the British Isles list when he found specimens of this species standing as *E. fenestratus* in collections. Clearly the two species had been confused in the past, and old records are of doubtful identity.

130A. *Lygaeus equestris* (Linnaeus)

Ambiguity arose with this species when a British Isles specimen, standing as *L. equestris*, was found to be the recently separated *Lygaeus simulans* Deckert (Judd, 1996). Consequently, old records for this genus must be authenticated by a specimen.

REDUVIIDAE

174. *Coranus subapterus* (De Geer)

The separation of *Coranus woodroffei* P.V. Putshkov from this species in the 1980s has only recently received publicity in the British Isles literature (Ryan, 2012 & 2014b). A third species of this genus, *Coranus aethiops* Jakovlev, which could have been confused with *C. subapterus*, has also now been recorded in the Britain Isles (Foster, 2013).

ANTHOCORIDAE

191. *Anthocoris minki* Dohrn

This species was included in Southwood & Leston (1959) based upon a misidentification. The correct name for this insect is *Anthocoris simulans* Reuter (Jessop, 1983). The real *A. minki* was added to the British Isles list by Jessop.

203. *Orius minutus* (Linnaeus)

Woodroffe (1971b) added *Orius laticollis* (Reuter) and *Orius vicinus* (Ribaut) to the British Isles list, these species having been found amongst specimens standing as *O. minutus* in collections. There are no published accounts of authenticated specimens of *O. minutus* having been found in the British Isles, and it is therefore deleted from the British Isles list.

CIMICIDAE

217. *Cimex dissimilis* Horvath

This species has been conflated with *Cimex pipistrelli* Jenyns due to an absence of authenticated British Isles records (Lansbury, 1961), and it is therefore deleted from the British Isles list.

MICROPHYSIDAE

224. *Myrmedobia bedwelli* China

This species has been conflated with *Loricula coleoptrata* (Fallén) (Ryan, 2013), and it is therefore deleted from the British Isles list.

MIRIDAE

252. *Phylus pallipes* Fieber

This species has been conflated with *Phylus melanocephalus* (Linnaeus) (Ryan, 2013), and it is therefore deleted from the British Isles list.

256. *Psallus betuleti* (Fallén)

Nau (2007) was the first British Isles report of the ambiguity of this species name, caused by the raising to specific rank of a subspecies, adding *Psallus montanus* Josifov to the British Isles list.

277. *Plagiognathus albipennis* (Fallén)

Dolling (1999) was the first British Isles report of the confusion over the identity of this species. The name had been applied to three different species, only two of which are found in the British Isles: *Europiella artemisiae* (Becker) and *Europiella decolor* (Uhler). *P. albipennis* is therefore deleted from the British Isles list.

285. *Monosynamma bohemani* (Fallén)

Woodroffe (1967a) presented the first British Isles separation of this complex of species, adding *Monosynamma maritimum* (Wagner) and *Monosynamma sabulicola* (Wagner) to the British Isles list. However, the reliability of this separation has recently been questioned (Nau, 2000).

353. *Lygus punctatus* (Zetterstedt)

354. *Lygus wagneri* Remane

355. *Lygus pratensis* (Linnaeus)

356. *Lygus maritimus* Wagner

*Lygus rugulipennis* Poppius, formerly *Lygus pubescens* Reuter, was separated from the '*Lygus pratensis* complex' in the Britain Isles by Leston (1951), but confusion remained amongst the other members, listed above. Southwood & Leston (1959) separated these, but Woodroffe (1966b) reported recently misidentified specimens, and presented an improved key.

363. *Orthops campestris* (Linnaeus)

364. *Orthops kalmi* (Linnaeus)

The addition of *Orthops basalis* (A. Costa) to the British Isles list revealed that both it and *O. campestris* had been confused with *O. kalmii* in British Isles collections (Woodroffe, 1973).

418. *Trigonotylus ruficornis* (Geoffroy)

Aukema & Nau (1992) added *Trigonotylus caelestialium* (Kirkaldy) to the British Isles list when British Isles specimens, standing as *T. ruficornis*, were discovered in collections. It has since been widely recorded in the British Isles (see species account), casting doubt over the identity of earlier records of *T. ruficornis*.

#### SALDIDAE

440. *Saldula pallipes* (Fabricius)

441. *Saldula palustris* (Douglas)

The similarity of these two species is evident from Southwood & Leston (1959), which keyed and described them together. Subsequently, Woodroffe (1966a) provided a separation.

#### CORIXIDAE

482. *Glaenocoris propinqua* (Fieber)

Butler (1923) referred to this insect as *Glaenocoris cavifrons* (Thomson), but Southwood & Leston (1959) employs the label *Glaenocoris propinqua* (Fieber). Massee (1955) lists the form as two subspecies, *G. p. propinqua* and *G. p. cavifrons*. Only recently have these subspecies been recognised as deserving specific rank (Ryan, 2013). Clearly, prior records for this genus are only reliable if the particular subspecies is made clear, or if they are supported by authenticated specimens.